The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,410.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st December at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Galle	29
" Ratnagherry	22	" Negapatam	31
" Vingorla	23		Jan.
" Carwar	24	" Pondicherry	1
" Mangalore	24	" Madras	3
" Cannanore	25	" Coconada	5
" Calicut	25	" Vizagapatam	6
" Beypore	25	" Bimlipatam	6
" Cochin	26	" Gopalore	7
" Tuticorin	27	" False Point	8
" Colombo	29	Arrive Calcutta	9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

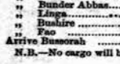
The steam-ship BUSHIRE, 792 tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. G. D. Hennessey, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th December, at noon.

Up.		Down.	
	Dec.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Bussorah	31
" Kurrachee	17	" Fao	31
" Guadur	18	" Mahomerah	2
" Muscat	21	" Lingah	5
" Bunder Abbas	23	" Bunder Abbas	6
" Lingah	24	" Muscat	8
" Bushire	27	" Guadur	10
" Fao	28	" Kurrachee	13
Arrives Bussorah	29	Arrives Bombay	15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

The well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, R. Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell, Ratnagherry, Joyrigurh, Malwan, Vingorla, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Colwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	0 2	0 0	0 12
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 5 P.M.

The Colwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Colwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Ratnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Cocanada	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.

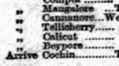
For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 13th December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)



LA COMPAGNIE MARCHAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they have decided to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lafreniere, will be despatched from Bombay about the 24th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 35	
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

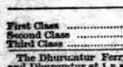
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship INDIAN MERCHANT, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and pay Freight to the undersigned. Also to send Boats to take delivery of Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of Consignees.

Captain Mills will not be responsible for the condition of packages after leaving the ship's deck.

Agent for Ship Indian Merchant.

8th December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship "MUNSOORY," from Moulmain, are requested to send boats for their respective goods without delay, failing which all Teak and Packages without a mark will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Urquhart will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per "WINDSOR CASTLE," Douglas Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boat's for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Douglas will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Agents for Capt. in Douglas.

Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of H H 523 pieces of TEAK SCANTLINGS, per ship EAST, from Moulmein, shipped by Messrs. Hannay, Henderson, & Co., are informed that that same is ready for delivery, and unless they are applied for within 24 hours they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned, and Captain Callender will not be responsible for the risk of fire on shore when landed.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, for ship East.

10th December 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Ralfeorne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rabattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 22nd December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the Cargo per ship HIPPOPOTAMUS, from Rangoon, are requested to send boats for their respective Goods, otherwise the Goods will be landed by Captain McINTYRE as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain McINTYRE will not be responsible for the risk of fire on shore when landed.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

11th December 1869.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND WILL BE HELD, in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4½ P.M.

By order of the Trustees,

W. WEDDERBURN,

Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 10th December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are hereby informed, that the MONDAY MORNING TRAIN from NARELI, for MATHERAN Passengers will be DISCONTINUED after MONDAY, 3rd January next.

HENRY CONDER,

Bombay, 11th December 1869. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS, between all Stations, issued on and after MONDAY, 20th instant, will be available for return on any day up to and including MONDAY, 3rd January next.

On CHRISTMAS DAY, SATURDAY, 25th instant, Trains will run as on Sundays.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS, 1st and 2nd Class, between all Stations, issued on and after the 20th instant, will be available up to the 3rd proximo.

Private parties ought to make early application to undersigned to ensure sufficient carriage accommodation being provided.

By order,

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 8th December 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKET, Lieut. late I. N.,

Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay Dockyard, 6th December 1869.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

TO MERCHANTS, BAZAAR AND STOREKEEPERS, &c.

The largest Manufactory in Europe for all descriptions of Fancy Leather Works in all Colours.

Several New Patterns in Sporting Goods, Dog Collars from 3s. per dozen, Plated Watch Guards, Dog Leaders, Purses, Letter Cases, Bags, Leggings, Gaiters, Sporting Tackle, &c.

SEND FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE OF OUR COMPLETE SAMPLES OF VARIOUS GOODS.

A. DAVIS & Co.,

14, Strand, London.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,

Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION without reserve, at our new premises in Hummum Street, a quantity of miscellaneous stock (to make room for new shipments to arrive) consisting of

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS,
TABLE and HANGING LAMPS,
STEREOSCOPES and SLIDES,
TEA POTS and COFFEE URNS,
INK STANDS and INK
STATIONERY, CABINETS and STATIONERY,
Self-playing ORGANETTOS and TRUMPET ORGANS,
TIFFIN BASKETS,
&c., &c.

SOUNDY and Co.

JUST LANDED, ex ship MALABAR.—FOR SALE, an excellent English built, light, circular sliding, glass fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, with Morocco leather lining, lamps, pole, bar, and shafts, complete.

ALSO.

A first rate Mahogany full sized Slate BILLIARD TABLE, with lamp, and all its necessaries, complete, by Thurston.

A SEWING MACHINE, in good working order, by Linger.

Handsome Brass four post BEDSTEADS.

To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA'S.

No. 9, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the ESTATES of BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and PRANJEWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and PRANJEWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, lately trading under the name of BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, and also in the name of PURSHOTUMDASS HEERACHUND.

UPON reading the Order dated the Twenty-seventh day of November last, and the Advertisement in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Bombay Jame-Jamshed," copies whereof are respectively hereunto annexed, and the Section twenty-three and twenty-four of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and on hearing Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, Attorney for the above-named Traders, and no cause being shown to the contrary, I do order that the above-named Traders be discharged pursuant to the said Sections.—Dated this 11th day of December 1869.

C. SARGENT.

SHAMRAO PANDOORUNG,
Attorney for the Traders abovenamed.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS AND MUSIC EXPECTED BY TO-DAY'S MAIL.

Scott's Lady of the Lake. Photographic edn ...	Rs.	13 4
Lord St. Leonard's Handybook on Property Law. New edn.	"	4 12
Old Merry's Christmas Annual	"	3 4
Beeton's Book of Household Management, with coloured Plates	"	4 12
Beeton's Englishwoman's Almanac for 1870	"	0 12
A Word to the Wise	"	0 6
Undiscovered Crimes	"	0 6
Mark Seaworth	"	2 4
Rosamond Fane	"	2 4
Articles of War for 1869	"	2 4
Bobbin's Cavalry Catechism	"	3 4
Little Arthur's History of England	"	1 10
Cassell's World of Wonders	"	4 12
" Ditto (gilt edn.)	"	6 12
Blackburn's Normandy Picturesque	"	10 0
My Recollections of Lord Byron	"	3 12
Sinclair's New German Copeertina Tutor... ...	"	0 6
" Pianoforte Tutor	"	0 12
Wade's Lessons do. do.	"	2 8
Hamilton's do. do.	"	2 8
Russell's A Diary in the East	"	13 4
Yelgar's New Toy Books	"	0 6
Boorey's Cabinet Fra Diavols, for Pianoforte ...	"	0 12
Holden's Human Osteology	"	10 0
Bellamy's Handybook of Anatomical Plates ...	"	26 4
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases ...	"	6 12
Roberts on Billiards	"	4 12
Macaulay on Field Fortification, illustrated ...	"	2 8
Play.—Beast and Beauty	"	0 6
" Frightful Hair	"	0 6
" The Ferry Dundees	"	0 6
" Girls of the Period	"	0 6
" Sea Gulls	"	0 6
" Loving Up	"	0 6
" Old Gooseberry	"	0 6
Song.—Blind Girl to her Harp	"	1 8
" The Owl	"	1 8
" Bobbie, Bobbie	"	1 8
" I'll weary you Night, Mother	"	1 8
" Sunny hours will soon return	"	1 8
" Angels' voices ever near	"	1 8
" Time Tries All	"	1 8
Galop.—Champagne	"	1 8
" Punch's	"	1 8
Music for Pianoforte.—The Dream	"	1 8
" Oh, Fair Dove	"	1 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prayer Books—Diamond Antique morocco, limp	"	2 0
Ditto Limp cover with fancy centre and cross...	"	2 8
Christmas Cards—(assorted)	each.	1 0
New Year's " (")	"	1 0
New Photographs	"	1 0

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

Intending Subscribers to English Newspapers and Periodicals for 1870 are requested to kindly communicate with us before the 1st proximo. A Price List of all English Newspapers and Periodicals has been compiled, and we shall be happy to furnish the same to any one on application.

Bombay, 13th December 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1869,

First Night this Season of the Glorious, Musical, Quizzical, Comical Burlesque of

ALADDIN,

OR

THE WONDERFUL SCAMP!

IN WHICH

DAVE CARSON

WILL APPEAR IN HIS

INIMITABLE IMPERSONATIONS OF THE

PARSEE and HINDOO.

Mr. H. RICHARDSON,

IN HIS

ORIGINAL CARICATURE OF THE

WIDOW TWANKAY.

Mrs. H. RICHARDSON,

as that fast young Gent,

ALADDIN.

A GRAND MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

Mons. SEMELADIS and Mrs. DAVE CARSON IN A

MUSICAL MELANGE.

BY REQUEST,

DAVE CARSON

WILL REPEAT HIS ANGLO-INDIAN SONG,

THE DAK GHARRIE.

On THURSDAY, 16th DECEMBER, 1869, THE COLLEEN BAWN will be repeated.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—CHRISTMAS VACATION.—Parents and Guardians of CHILDREN are informed that the USUAL CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, and will terminate on the 18th of January 1870.

Byculla Schools, 11th December 1869.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER and DRESS MAKER.

APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, FORT, BOMBAY,

AND

EAST STREET, POONA,

BEGS to inform her Constituents and Ladies of Bombay and at Out-stations that, as the season has commenced, she has RE-OPENED her Establishment in Bombay, where she hopes to secure a continuance of their kind patronage.

Mrs. Jacob Hunt has just received a large and varied assortment of fashionable Millinery, consisting of every Novelty, which will be kept up by weekly Overland supplies.

Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed. Ladies' own materials made up at the shortest notice.

Out-station orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference in Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1869.

NOTICES.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per Share on the FIFTY SHARES been made by the Directors, payable to us, at the Office of the Company, on the 10th January 1870.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorised by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,

D. MACLACHLATER, Secretary,

Bombay, 19th August, 1869. For Provisional Liquidator.

NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY (Limited.)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 25,00,000 (£250,000).

Head Offices, 35A Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

MINES and WORKS at Chota Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Contingent upon the approaching completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jubbulpore to within a short distance of the Collieries, the undersigned is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of STEAM, HOUSE, or RUBBLE COAL, of a superior quality, any quantities up to and at the rate of 150,000 maunds per mensem.

By order,

N. WOLLASTON,

Acting Manager, N. C. & I. Company, Limited.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, TRANSOMS, LANDAUS, BOARDERS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Factory is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Offices in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the "Bombay Gazette" office.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,

J. P. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,

ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,

J. HARDEGGER, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for ERECTING the IRON WORK in the interior of the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, to be delivered on or before noon of the 13th instant.

All particulars can be learnt on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the plans and conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of One Thousand Rupees will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of non-delivery in eligible form requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor, whose tender may be accepted, will be deducted from every payment.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Col. R. E.,

Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at DONTAR SECOND ROW.—On WEDNESDAY the 15th December instant, at 4 P.M., under instructions from the Mortgagee HUSSON LALJEE and FAZEL LALJEE, given in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, bearing date the 1st day of October 1868, and made between KAZEE ISMAIL bin KAZEE GOOLAM ALI MAHAREE of the one part, and the said HUSSON LALJEE and FAZEL LALJEE of the other part, Messrs. HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, all that piece or parcel of LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house of two stories, and the buildings standing thereon, situate on the western side of the said Don Tar Second Row, in the Sub-District of Bhoolesh wur, in the Town of Bombay, numbered 101 in the Books of Assessment of the Municipality of Bombay, and occupied formerly by Kazee Ismail bin Goolam Ally Maharee and now by the said Husson Laljee and Fazel Laljee and his other tenants, and bounded as follows, that his to say, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Second Don Tar Row, on or towards the north by the house of Jusha affer Wooman, and on or towards the south by the house of Alshabeebee. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, at his office, No. 2 Forbes Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

G. S. JUDGE,

Attorney for the Mortgagees.

Bombay, 8th Dece er 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING FOR GOODS TRAFFIC OF PART OF THE JUBBULPORE EXTENSION LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the 1st January next, the Kimsaria, Bundu, Sewnee, Ellaroe Stations, on the Jubbulpore Extension Line, will be opened for Goods Traffic; and on TUESDAY the 1st February next, the Gagra and Sohagpore Stations on the same Extension Line will also be opened for Goods Traffic.

On and after those dates Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded to the above and the other Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The rates and all information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

It is also expected that the whole of the Extension Line up to Jubbulpore will be completed early in March next, from which time the arrangements which have been made for Passengers and Goods to be booked and invoiced through between the principal places on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways will come into force.—Further Notice will be given respecting those arrangements.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th December 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY,

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,

and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Hauzan,	Black capsule,	" 25 0	" 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule,	" 22 0	" 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	" 22 0	" 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	" 18 8	" 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	" 17 0	" 10 0
Medoc,	Red capsule	" 15 8	" 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule,	" 13 8	
Sauternes,	Red capsule,	" 22 0	" 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits,	ditto	" 26 0	
Macon,	ditto	" 17 0	
Charlis,	ditto	" 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	"	" 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	"	" 32 0	" 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	"	" 27 0	" 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil		" 32	" 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner		" 24	...
" " Brauneberger		" 25	...
Hock, " Johannisberger		" 42	" 17 0
" " Forster Traminer		" 34	...
" " Rudesheimer		" 26	" 14 0
" " Hochheimer		" 23	" 12 8

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs.	32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	"	28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	"	22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	"	22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	"	22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	"	18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	"	15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	"	15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage), very choice	"	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36	0
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	" 30	0
Black seal, a Desert Wine—mature	" 24	8 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	" 18	0

BOMBAY and BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS, 1st and 2nd Class, between all Stations, issued on and after the 20th instant, will be available up to the 3rd proximo.

Private parties ought to make early application to undersigned to ensure sufficient carriage accommodation being provided.

By order,

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 8th December 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKET, Lieut. late I. N.,

Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay Docky

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak; slight inquiry for Colabas and Mazagons at Rs. 1,675 and 1,280 for December time, brokers being engaged in settling time-bargains.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	632½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rcs. Issue	125
7,250	1,000	all	12p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	320
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	190
37,086	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,625
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Bdh'st'ne Land	1000
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	633
12,000	100	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	180
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,225
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	295

CALCUTTA.—7TH DECEMBER, 1869.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents. at Rs. 94-0 or 6 discount.

5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-4.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 112-10 and Rs. 112-12 and small sums at Rs 112-14 to 113-0.

In shares:—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 134.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co's shares, at Rs. 265 for cash, and a time bargain, at Rs. 300 for delivery in one month.—*Englishman.*

(FROM TOULMIN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, DEC. 7.)

CONFOUND the telegraph, it has gone all wrong again, and the congratulations of last mail, are this mail changed into disappointment and disgust. The latest date received from London is the 23rd ultimo:—now-a-days, that business is transacted by telegrams, such a lapse of time in the receipt of home news is simply intolerable.

The public sales of indigo and tea continue to give the market an appearance of activity; but in reality export operations are not large, and indeed cannot be, because of the scarceness of produce generally, jute alone excepted, and even this article is already showing signs of a smaller supply. The Bengal rice crop is now coming in to market, and, judging from the active manner in which shipments Coastwise have commenced, there would appear to be good prospects in view.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has remained firm throughout the week at the rates current last mail; there has been a marked tendency upwards, and a slight advance is expected to take place. Referring to quotations on the other side.

FREIGHTS to Great Britain have rallied slightly during the week, and rates are quoted 2s 6d. higher. The advance is attributable to three causes—namely, an active demand for the Coasting trade, a falling off in the arrival of ships, and a decrease in the available tonnage; proper enough reasons for the establishment of higher freights, but owing to the real scarceness of produce, it is not expected that any further rise will occur; on the contrary it is not at all unlikely that the rates may again recede on an early date. The unfixed tonnage in port has again declined during the week from 20 to 14,000 tons.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 11.

Walker, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Goad, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DECEMBER 12.

Burrows, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, on sick leave, from England.

Ker, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Army, on sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 11.

Browne, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.

Edwards, Captain, 2nd European B. E. L. L. to join 1st Belooch Regiment, to Hyderabad (Sind).

Dunne, Ensign, 1-21st Foot, on medical certificate, to England.

Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 10th Dec. 1869.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 5th December 1869:—

Captain J. H Drummond, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent S. M. Country, Revenue Survey.

Captain H. D. Gerhard, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent Guzerat Revenue Survey.

Captain E. M. V. James, Staff Corps.

Captain H. A. Hobson, Cavalry List.

Surgeon H. O. Thorold and Surgeon J. Lalor, Medical Establishment.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard:—

Sergeant C. Wiseman, Adjutant General's Department.

Captain P. Scrivener, Paymaster 92th Foot.

No. 1,364 Private Edgar Rivers, 95th Foot.

Captain F. R. Gubbins, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot.'

Bombardier H. G. Ashley, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, Private P. Devine 95th Foot.

Apprentice J. Antone, No. 675, is transferred from the Indian to the British Medical Department.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 8.)

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sylhet.

Mr. T. J. Chichele Plowden, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is transferred to Bhaugulpore.

Mr. J. White, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Pooree, is transferred to Beerbhoom.

Mr. T. Walton to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, in the First Grade, and ex-officio Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. Drummond, or until further orders.

Mr. W. F. Meres, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly is granted leave of absence for three months.

Mr. J. C. Geddes, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for two years.

Lieutenant W. F. Trotter to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Durrung, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. Weldon, or until further orders.

Mr. M. G. Thomas, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Durrung, is transferred to Gowalparah.

Dr. J. G Colling, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Behar, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe, on Furlough, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Tennant, R.E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, is posted to the Seize Division.

Mr. A. J. Hughes, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, is replaced under the orders of Major Searle in charge of the Nuddea Investigation.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N W. Provinces*, Dec. 8.)

Captain Owen Ivan Charleners is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of Dhansie, but will continue to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly, until further orders.

The office of Cantonment Magistrate at Futtehgurh is abolished, with effect from the 1st January, 1870.

Mr. Robert H. Smith, Sub-Judge, having reported his return from leave, is posted to the Meerut District.

Mr. Charles Hankes Tod Crosthwaite, who has reported his return from leave to Kheree, is appointed to be Settlement Officer of the 3rd Grade, at Etawah, on a salary of Rs. 1,250 per mensem, vice Mr. Alexander John Lawrence.

Surgeon James Henry Loch, M.D., Officiating Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore, is appointed to the medical charge of the Camp of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Assistant Surgeon James Hunt Condon, Civil Surgeon of Nynee Tal, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore, during the absence of Dr. Loch, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Seymour Smith, M.B., Civil Surgeon of Bijnor, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Nynee Tal, until further orders.

Mr. Richard Stephen Whiteway, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Muttra, is transferred in the same capacity to Mynpoorie.

The Rev. Joseph Spear, Chaplain of Meerut, is appointed to be Chaplain of Chukrata.

Mr. Francis Macnaghten is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, with effect from the date on which he may join at Allygurh.

Mr. Alexander John Lawrence, Settlement Officer at Etawah, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	"
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	"
Liverpool	Woolen Ships	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Myrabolms & Coir bls	£9 10s. 0d. to £9 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£9 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dumay	Goa, Dec. 9.
	Nubia (s)	Wilkinson	Suez, Nov. 29.
12	Aleppo	Fleming	Calcutta, Nov. 10
	Northumbrian	Piggie	Singapore, Oct. 29.
	Elizabeth	Owen	Singapore, Sept. 29

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Behar (s)	Hall	Aden and Suez.
	Sir Hugh Rose	Spurdens	Moulmein.
	Attit Remon	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Ellen Bates, Reed, bound to Liverpool.

Ship Montrose Anderson, bound to Muscat.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Neera, to Aden and Jeddah.

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone to Coast and Goa.

Ship Robert, to New York.

Brig Russool Mahomed bux, to Nagapattian Trimalawasad.

Schooner Mahi, to Cochin and Colombo.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of December 6th, has the following:—

DEPARTURES.—Ship King Arthur.

The Telegraph of December 7th has the following:—

DEPARTURE.—Ship City of Bombay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—December 6th, Euphrates s.s., J. C. Sharp, Bombay. Patvica, ——— Sunderland. December 7, Baroda, s.s., J. W. Macnamara, Galle, Chalmers, A. F. Holps, London.

DEPARTURE.—December 7th, Euphrates s.s., J. C. Sharp, Calcutta.

Passengers arrived per ship Chalmers, Mr. Johnson, Mr. O'Halloran and two children.

Passengers sailed per s.s., Euphrates.—For Coconada.—Mr. A. F. Abel, Mr Stuart Hall.

For Cocanapore.—Mr. Barclay, Mr. B. Sloan, Assistant Surgeon Hackan Mrs Hackett.

Calcutta.—Colonel Macaulay.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall

Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.

Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and

London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—A REHEARSAL will take place in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, at a quarter to 5 for 5 P.M. prompt.

ALFRED WAKE, Honorary Secretary.

11th December 1869.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are INFORMED that the ASSEMBLY, ADVERTISED for THIS EVENING, the 13th instant, is unavoidably POSTPONED till FURTHER NOTICE.

H. J. STOCK, Lieut., Honorary Secretary.

Marine Lines, 13th December 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

REEVE—December 9th, at Khundwah, the wife of J. W. Reeve, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

KING—December 11th, in Bombay, after a lingering illness of several months, Harriett, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Joshua King, Customs Department, aged 23 years, 6 months, and 22 days, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

CURTIS—December 5th, at Moughyr, the wife of Thomas Curtis, Esq., of a son.

GIBBONS—December 7th, at No. 4, Shorts' Bazaar Street, Calcutta, the wife of William Gibbons, Esq., of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—December 8th, at 20, Lower Circular Road, South, the wife of J. A. Robertson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WYATT—WESTON—December 9th, by special licence, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Fort William, by the Rev. Father Darrolly, and afterwards at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Rev. J Cave-Brown, M.A., Mr. Albert William Wyatt, to Margaret, widow of the late William Weston, and eldest daughter of Mr. John Luscombe, Chudleigh, Devon.

DEATH.

DUCAS—November 27th, at Burrakur. Mr. C. Ducas, Executive Engineer, aged 33 years, 11 months, and 14 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

STORR—December 4th, at Muddenpilly, the wife of E. Storr, Esq., C. S., of a son.

BEER—November 28th, at Nusapur, the wife of Mr. J. W. Beer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—SUTTON—December 1st, at Bangalore, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, M. A., Mr. Henry David Monin Jones, to Miss Sophia Sutton.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.,

BIRTHS.

BROWN—November 29th, at Bukloh, the wife of Surgeon Major J. B. S. Brown, 4th Goorkha Regiment, of a daughter still-born.

PRINGLE—December 3rd, at Meerut, N. W. P., the wife of Surgeon B. Pringle, M.D., H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a son.

CORDNER—December 2nd, at Dinapore, the wife of Major Cordner, R. A., of daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RAYMOND—ELLIS—December 1st, at Christ's Church, Lucknow, Dudley Raymond, Esq., H. M.'s 14th Regiment, to Edith Maud Ellis, eldest daughter of the Rev. F. W. Ellis, Chaplain of Lucknow.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1869.

THE great Department of Control, so long in preparation, seems at length to have become an established fact. The leading journal at home has announced that the Queen signed the Royal Warrant on the 12th of November, and it gives a sketch of its main provisions. They are pretty nearly what was long ago recommended and prepared, and the leading journal, we believe, is quite correct in stating that Sir Henry Storks has met with "much opposition, not altogether disinterested." The truth is that there were certain persons in the War Office, who, for years, had exercised great power. These gentlemen, among whom Mr. Douglas Galton was the chief, saw that under the new and improved scheme there would be or might be no place for them; and betaking themselves to the newspapers and Parliament they skilfully aroused a strong constitutional jealousy against the plan, by insisting everywhere that it was an adroit dodge to rid the Horse Guards of the control of Parliament and the Treasury. They resented the introduction of a strong military element into the War Office, and argued that it must lead to the more undisputed supremacy of the Commander-in-Chief and the military club. Even now they affect to see in the warrant which abolishes four separate offices, and creates one grand Department of Supply and Transport, directly under the Minister of War, an astute device to evade the financial control of the civil power. But, to our minds, they missed the entire political drift of the reform. They did not, or would not, see that by bringing all these military men directly into the War Office, the responsible Minister secured a great advantage over his powerful rival. For the Control Department will be a body subjected to military training and organization, and placed immediately under the influence and guidance of the Secretary of State. The officers who enter the department will have to resign their old and obtain new Commissions, and the rank and file will be specially raised by the Minister through the department. Thus the whole of this branch of the service will be subject only to the indirect influence of the Horse Guards, an institution now totally out of harmony with the prevailing institutions of Great Britain. We may trust the Treasury, a very jealous body, and the House of Commons, equally jealous, to preserve that financial control respecting which Captain or Mr. Galton and his friends profess such anxiety to retain. There is nothing at all in the warrant to prevent any Government from exercising a rigid control and carrying out a most effective audit. Properly speaking, the force of Parliament should be exerted through the Minister of the day, and it matters little whether he depute the labour of the task to another or perform it himself. No one disputes the merit of the new organization, and if the Cabinet shows that it is equal to the occasion, the fuss about abandonment of control over the outgoings will be seen to have had no foundation.

THE key to the French situation is contained in that sentence of the Imperial speech where the master of scores of Legions says France requires Liberty and Order—"and for Order I will answer." This is the one single constant and unwavering element in French politics upon which we can always count. Whether this politician or that shall nominally direct a department or hold a pen in a bureau depends on intrigues not visible except to those near at hand, and upon little incidental sets and eddies of opinion. In like manner it is almost matter of accident what measures may be adopted—administrative, political, financial. These vary with the hour, but the will of the Emperor to remain sole personal ruler never changes, and answering for order means resolute persistency in keeping his throne and power at any and every cost. He is not inimical to what we call freedom; on the contrary, his mind delights in framing schemes of government wherein the citizen enjoys liberty and the protection of law. We firmly believe that if he could convince himself that local franchise, real representation, freely selected, the power of the purse, and a responsible imperial government, could co-exist beside his throne, he would readily co-operate in bringing them about. But unfortunately he sees more plainly than any one that he and freedom, as we understand it, are incompatible. He would like to die and leave real living institutions behind him—for great is the glory of founders; but he knows that institutions tend to swallow up men, and he dares not risk anything that would imperil his personal position. The acts of his opponents, even those who are most moderate, his intimate knowledge of French history and character, confirm the experiences and afford a clue to the every-day manifestations of political and social life; and he abides in his faith that security depends on the retention of perfect mastery.

The phrase "for order I will answer," is therefore the most concentrated expression of his political creed. Order means personal government, and a Bonapartean dynasty, however personal government in non-essentials, may be limited. This phrase explains fully the long delay in elaborating the new reforms. Before he can consent to one he must ponder it, view it on all sides, strive his utmost to see that it will not touch at any point the vital principle of his government. That, despite his verbal concessions of the spring, he feels really stronger, we may fairly infer from the quiet but determined action on the 26th of October. He made no fuss, no display, but he did make all the needful preparations required to suppress insurrection in an hour. The light afforded by his speech, so far as it has been reported, is not great; we have the old stereotyped phrases about liberty and revolution which have been used by the Bonapartes with such effect; and we have also the promise of reforms which seem to be in the right direction. But until these are seen we have no guide whatever to their extent or character. It will be strange, indeed, should decentralization break into the power of the prefects, or injure the central might which from Paris radiates with lightning speed throughout France. The retention of full command over the provinces is one of the conditions of imperial government which the Emperor will not destroy. Hitherto he has shown great skill in adapting his personal government to the requirements of the moment, satisfying, or making believe to satisfy, opinion, and jealously preserving power. So long as he keeps within the hollow of his hand the entire command of the army, the entire control of the magistrates, and retains his grasp of the central lever of administration, anything else he may concede will not affect his position in the least. On the other hand, there are the silent and sometimes noisy growth of new forces, the stored-up energies and desires repressed for twenty years; there is a new generation perpetually strengthened; and there is the general political and social impatience characteristic of France. The philosophical Liberals dream dreams, wise or less wise, and hunger after an orderly but active freedom of national and political life; and the Reds dream other dreams, the central idea of which is imperialism without an emperor. At any moment the violent forces, always existing in France, may break through the crust of power, when the firm will that hardens the mass ceases to act. But the operation of these stifled agencies will probably come in the reign of the boy, now nursed in the faith that he is to be an Emperor. M. Prevost Paradol's outlook for his country is not a bright one. He tells us nothing new, but he draws a picture which must make even the sanguine believer in the possibility of a constitutional France sigh with feelings akin to despair. The error is in supposing that the French can be constitutional, as the Teutonic races understand the word. They are a people made for violent excesses and violent restraints, and they are not likely to change in order to suit the demands of the Bonapartes or the philosophers.

IT will be seen from the letter of our military correspondent that the Government of India will not be able to obtain any great saving from the Military Department. The Horse Guards objects to any reduction of staff appointments, and the Treasury is not prepared to take on itself the burden of paying for regiments not needed in India. The Indian plan, we believe, was to increase the effective in bayonets and sabres and diminish the number of regiments. Now this is not only wise economy, but wise in a military point of view. The known antipathy of the Horse Guards to an increase of the effective, so as practically to bring about a more reasonable proportion between officers and men, led no doubt to the rejection of the plan. The Treasury concurred, because it would save expense. We have never given in to the foolish talk about saddling India with imperial expenses. In this case however, we think the Horse Guards and Treasury wrong, not because of the expense argument, but because they use the expense argument as a lever against a wise reform. We are told, however, that cavalry, a very useful arm in India, may, perhaps, be reduced by four regiments. Of course if we have the same number of sabres and lances it will not much matter, but we doubt the wisdom of reducing our imperial strength in cavalry, an arm in which we have been so often deficient on a campaign. As soon as Parliament meets some one should ask for the Correspondence. At present all this work is being done in the dark. India, and we hope England, desires light.

WE learn by the mail that the Rev. Dr. Wilson of Bombay is to be the next Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. He thus receives the highest honour the Church to which he belongs can confer, and no one, we think, will grudge him it. The Rev. George Ritchie, of Jedburgh, is to be Moderator of the Assembly of the (Established) Church of Scotland.

WE hear it has been resolved by the Government of India to cause a reduction in the number of judges in every one of the High Courts in the country. About eight in all will be knocked off the judicial list. We also hear that retrenchment is contemplated in the Educational Department. Bengal (Lower Provinces) will be pruned freely, and so will the Punjab. The higher classes get their education too cheap in the Punjab, and in Bengal the proposed education cess will make up for imperial reductions.

"IT was generally believed," says the Calcutta "Examiner," "that on the retirement of Sir Barnes Peacock in March next, he would be succeeded by Sir Richard Couch from Bombay, but we learn that it is now doubtful whether this arrangement will be carried out. It is expected that the emoluments of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta Court will be reduced on Sir Barnes' departure, and Sir Richard Couch, in consequence, would prefer being in Bombay to going to Calcutta on the same pay. As far as we are informed, the race for the Chief Justiceship at present is between Mr. Justice McPherson, Mr. Morgan, Chief Justice of the Allahabad Court, and Mr. Justice Phear; some of the other Judges, who may have entered the lists, have, we are told, damaged their prospects by tilting judicial statistics at each other."

THE Mahomedan community at Calcutta are preparing a separate address to the Duke of Edinburgh; and the Armenians are doing the same.

WE learn from the Jubbulpore paper that Brigadier-General Sir W. W. Turner is recovering and, it is hoped, will be able to resume his duties in the course of a month.

ACCORDING to the "Indian Daily News" the greater portion of the £2,500, raised in Calcutta for an illumination in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, has been subscribed by natives.

THE Viceroy is to hold a levée at Government House, Calcutta, the day after the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh; and a ball, o'clock on the evening of the day following the levée, Lord and Lady Mayo will hold a drawing-room.

THE Government of India, it is stated, has fixed a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem, and an establishment allowance of Rs. 66 a month, for Major-General Sir N. B. Chamberlain, while in attendance on the Duke of Edinburgh in India.

THE Government of India is said to have selected Mr. Brown, Personal Assistant to the Director-General of the Post Office in India, and now in England on leave, for the purpose of studying the English Post Office system, probably with a view to introduce it into this country.

THE Calcutta "Examiner" hears that on the promotion to Major-General of Brigadier-General Buchanan, now commanding Fort William, that command will be abolished, and that the Major-General Commanding the Division will assume command of the Fort. This our contemporary considers a step in the right direction.

DURING the stay of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in Calcutta, His Excellency the Viceroy (says the "Englishman") will hold no durbar. The only ceremony approaching in character to a durbar will be the Chapter of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India for the installation of the Prince as a Knight Grand Commander.

THE "Madras Mail" states that Maharajah Holkar of Indore has offered a loan of a million sterling to Government at five per cent. for the construction of a railway from Khundwah through his capital. It is not yet ascertained that the offer has been accepted, but there can be little doubt, considering the importance of the object, that in the end the money will be taken.

THE Hyderabad correspondent of the "Englishman," writing on the 30th of November, says the Resident at Hyderabad has announced that the Regency have apportioned the several departments of State amongst four chiefs, one to be Chief Justice, another Chief of the Police another Chief of Finance, and the other of the miscellaneous department.

"WE observe," says the "Englishman," "that some of the fire offices in the city have shown a disposition which can only result in putting a stop to the illuminstion of several of the principal places of business. They are not disposed, as far as we can learn, to make the fact of a merchant illuminating his office a reason for invalidating his policy of insurance, but they do declare that if he illuminate, he must do so altogether at his own risk."

IT is understood by a Calcutta contemporary that the following changes are likely to take place in the Adjutant General's Department, Bengal:—Colonel Cafe, V.C., at present Officiating Adjutant General of the Presidency Division, will join the head quarter staff during the absence of Colonel Holmes on furlough. Major Jordan, the Persian Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will fill the place vacated by Colonel Cafe.

"A report has prevailed for some time past," says the "Friend," "of a possibility of the seat in Council, vacated by Sir Henry Durand in May next, being declined by General Norman. We give no credence to the rumour. A career like that of General Norman, subaltern in 1857, will brook no check with safety or justice to itself. Five years hence the services to which he is indebted for present rank and position will be half forgotten, so narrow are the bounds of gratitude, public and private."

"IN consequence of the recent reductions in the Public Works grant, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has found it necessary," says the "Indian Daily News," "to withdraw any portion of the grant for minor works placed at the disposal of heads of departments, which may be unappropriated, or which may have been appropriated to work which has not been commenced. Officers have been given to understand that, for the remainder of the year, the power of sanctioning work can only be exercised by them, when it is really urgent. Government, Mr. Grey says, will only be able to sanction works of very great necessity."

THE "Englishman" hears from Bhootan that after various turns of fortune Tongsoo Penlow and his brother have acquired the complete control of the affairs of the State, and that hostilities have ceased, the Paro faction having been finally overpowered. Angdo Forung Jungpen and the Paro Penlow will of course be swept from the conqueror's path by forced exile, or by some means more familiar to Bhootan revolutions, and the Tongsoo Penlow, having a boy Dhurm Rajah in his hands, will no doubt proclaim himself Deb Rajah, that is Dictator. The latter has never been friendly to the British.

"WHILE the necessities of the State are so urgent that the Government is compelled to turn its servants adrift upon the world, it can afford," says the Calcutta "Daily Examiner," "to go to considerable expense to swell a pageant by a few additional uniforms. There are some seven thousand troops at the presidency, and in hard times like these one might have very reasonably supposed that, with the addition of the Volunteers, a host in themselves in zeal and efficiency, if not in numbers, they would have been sufficient to do honour to even a Royal Duke; however, this is so far from being the case, that the large sum, Rs. 21,000, is about to be paid for the hire of one of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers to bring up the 19th Regiment from Madras."

TWO FACTS FOR THE P. W. D.

WE commend to the study of Colonel Strachey, the following two facts which are but specimens of many that might be cited from time to time. The Calcutta Sailor's Home, built three years ago to a considerable extent out of charitable subscriptions, has already begun to give way owing to what we may call fraudulent beams. The second fact, which goes far to explain such scandals as this, is that a subordinate of the Public Works Department recently died worth several—we are assured, eight—lakhs of rupees. He had been a private soldier and had made all his money in the Department.—*Friend of India.*

THE UNEMPLOYED OF THE STAFF CORPS.

IT would seem that an expedient has at length been hit upon by which the long list of unemployed officers will be rapidly reduced. Officers declining work, no matter what its character, will be placed upon half pay. Idleness, quite as much as its organization, chokes the ranks of the Staff Corps. Two years ago so many appointments were declined by general duty officers that the Commander-in-Chief refused to accept any refusal. It may be harsh to expect high efficiency in an officer who has been living for years in enforced retirement, but, having offered such an one the means for qualifying himself for active service, the alternative should be half pay.—*Friend of India.*

MORE REDUCTIONS.

IN pursuance of the policy of reduction, we understand that measures are in contemplation which will affect some of the higher branches of the service. Amongst other changes suggested, or under consideration, is a reduction in the number of Judges in the High Court, Fort William, in Bengal. The numerical strength of the Judges to be retained we have not heard. The number of Judges to be retained in the Calcutta High Court will still be greater than any of the other High Courts in India, probably the number will be twelve. It is intended to reduce the number of Judges in Bombay, Madras, and the North-West Provinces from five to three. And it is further contemplated to reduce the salary of the Chief Justice of the High Court, North-West Provinces. As a further measure of retrenchment, all zillah colleges are to be reduced to high schools; all zillah schools to be reduced to Government aided schools, and the schooling fees of all schools and colleges are to be raised, so as to render them nearer self-supporting.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 8.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPAIN.

LONDON, 25TH NOV.

THE Queen has sanctioned the employment of British officers to assist in the organisation and drill of the Persian army.

Latest advices from Spain state that General Prim persists in favouring the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, notwithstanding the opposition of his family.

The names of General James Templeton Barr and Justice Hayes appear in the obituary of the week.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

LONDON, 25TH NOV.

H. R. H. the Princess of Wales has given birth to a Princess.

O'Donovan Rossa, the Fenian convict, has been elected a member of Parliament for Tipperary.

The inauguration of the Suez Canal has terminated, and the Flotilla has returned to Port Said. The Empress Eugenie has gone back to France.

Two Messageries steamers, of 2,400 tons each, have successfully traversed the Suez Canal.

Lord Chelmsford is convalescent, and the Archbishop of Canterbury is better.

LONDON, 24TH NOV., AFT.

The Cotton Market is quiet.
Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

LONDON, 25TH NOV., AFT.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day 8¾d.

The Bank of England Returns, for the week ending 25th November, show the following result:—

Reserve of notes.. £9,750,000...Inc. £285,000.
Bills discounted.. £16,000,000...Unchanged.
Cash ..... £14,875,000...Dec. £3,500,000.

LONDON, 26TH NOV., AFT.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Weekly Sales of Cotton ..... 66,000 bales.
" " " Surats.... 28,000 "
Import of Cotton ..... 33,000 "
" " Surats.... 2,000 "
Stock of Cotton .....399,000 "
" " Surats....305,000 "
Fair Dhollera 8¾d.
The Cotton Market opens steady.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO ALEXANDRIA.]

LONDON, 24TH NOV.

FRANCE.

M. Rochefort has been elected by 25,000 votes against M. Carnot, who obtained about 10,000. M. Cremieux has been elected by a large majority over M. Rouyer. Messrs. Questier, Glacis, and Bizin have been elected with a majority, but requiring ballotage, whilst Messrs. Allon, Bresson, and Arago have been finally elected.

The elections are proceeding with great tranquillity, notwithstanding that the votes are very numerous. A long Cabinet Council was held on the 22nd.

The "Official Journal" positively contradicts the rumours now prevalent relative to any Ministerial modifications.

SPAIN.

The Spanish General Dulce died in Paris on the night of the 23rd.

The Cortes has unanimously adopted a resolution, declaring that M. de Lesseps is deserving of the gratitude of humanity.

THE DUKE OF GENOA.

The "Times" says that it is authorized to declare that the Duke of Genoa is firmly determined never to accept the crown of Spain, and that the parents of the Duke are also strongly opposed to the project.

General Prim, in contradicting the statement of the "Times" concerning the Duke of Genoa, says that he still maintains the hope of His Highness accepting the crown of Spain.

The Spanish papers deny the authority of the "Times" for its statement concerning the Duke of Genoa and the Spanish crown.

The "Times" in replying to the Spanish papers says that the refusal of the Duke of Genoa to accept the Spanish throne is positive and irrevocable, and publishes a letter from the Marquis of Rapallo, which states that the "Times" is well informed on the subject.

ITALY.

~~The Italian Ministerial crisis still continues, and~~ no definite measures have yet been taken.

The King of Italy arrived in Florence on the 23rd, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Signor Lauza has also arrived, and has assumed the presidency of the Chambers. He appealed to the concord of all parties for the restoration of the finances.

The Empress of Austria is expected to arrive soon at Rome, to be present at the accouchement of the ex-Queen of Naples.

The Globular demonstrations are projected in various cities of Italy for the 8th of December, the opening day of the Œcumenical Council.

Signor Menabrea announced to the Chamber of Deputies, on the 22nd, that the Ministry had resigned in consequence of the vote of the 18th.

The Chambers enthusiastically adopted the proposal to appoint a committee to congratulate the King on his recovery, and Prince Humbert on the birth of the Prince, his son.

Signor Lauza was expected to arrive at Florence on the 23rd, and it was not known on the day previous whether he had consented to form a Cabinet or not.

It is announced that the King's health will not permit him to undertake a journey to Brindisi, in order to be present at the proposed interview with the Emperor of Austria.

GERMANY.

The "Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" denies the existence of the asserted negotiations between Prussia and Holland for the cession of the Banda Islands to the North German Confederation.

ROUMANIA.

Prince Charles of Roumania, together with the Princess, his wife, returned to Bucharest to-day (the 24th).

AUSTRIA.

The insurgents have

Viceroy, and finds oneself in the midst of a crowd of tourists eating ham and chicken, drinking champagne, running up and down the steps for wagers, and caring no more for the associations of the place than if the great Pyramid were but another Primrose Hill.

We reached Cairo at 7 o'clock in the evening. All the Khedive's carriages had been already appropriated; and, after struggling for our luggage, the majority of us took donkeys and set off in search of sleeping places. Cairo is now more crowded with visitors than London in an Exhibition year, and we spent a long hour and a half wandering about from one hotel to another in the Hezbekieh, now the Parisian quarter of the city, asking in vain for sofas, chairs, or even a table to rest our weary limbs on for the night. At one of the hotels a waiter offered us, at a fancy price, the use of his bedroom, a wretched room that could only be reached by climbing a filthy stair and traversing several dark passages. After looking at the room we thought we should prefer sleeping in the streets. We mounted our donkeys again and sought the less fashionable part of the town, going up the street that leads to the Turkish bazaar, my travelling companion, who had become impressed with the conviction that Arabic is very like the language of the Highlands, and who, from his bad eyesight and his constant looking back after his luggage to see it was safe, went bumping against every one, and was in momentary danger of being knocked over by a carriage or a camel or a donkey, giving relief to his feelings by cursing every passer by in his best Gaelic and wishing himself back in "auld Scotland" again. At last, in a side street, we came to a new hotel called the "Sphinx," kept by an Italian who speaks good English, and has a staff of English assistants; and he, taking pity on our forlorn condition, offered to let us have a couple of camp bedsteads in one of the dining-rooms for the night and to give us a decent bedroom the next day. We closed at once with this offer, and perhaps you will allow me, in gratitude, to do the proprietor of the "Sphinx" a good turn by saying that we got clean and comfortable quarters, fared well, and were treated with the utmost civility and attention. We were very much more fortunate than some of the other visitors. Two gentlemen, who had made the mistake of bringing their wives with them to Egypt, could get no room but a double-bedded enclosure "on the leads" (as we should say in England) at the top of a house, with the sky for a covering and innumerable mosquitoes and other more objectionable insects to keep them company during the night. A number of the English and all the Scotch guests, being utterly worn out with the day's exertions, luckily bethought themselves that it was Sunday and that it would be an act of virtue on their part to undulge their inclinations by going to bed instead of dressing to attend the ball given by the Viceroy at a palace two or three miles away. It is satisfactory to know that they did not lose much by this act of self-denial. The absence of the Empress deprived the ball of its chief attraction; the Khedive and the Emperor of Austria only stayed for about a quarter of an hour; and, though the rooms of the palace were handsomer and more thoroughly furnished than those at Ismailia, the decorations of the ball-room itself were by no means tasteful, the supper was not very good, and the company was thin and consisted for the most part of persons who looked as if they were making a business of pleasure. There was, however, a larger proportion of ladies than at Ismailia, and much more room for dancing, so that as a ball that of Sunday evening bears away the palm, though as a spectacle it was far inferior to the ball at Ismailia. Among the English people present were Sir Samuel and Lady Baker. Sir Samuel seems to be in no hurry to leave Egypt on his expedition into the interior of Africa. He has sent his troops up the Nile, but intends himself at some time or other to take ship from Suez to Sonakin, and thence travel across country to join the expeditionary force.

For a general description of the city of Cairo (which has been gorgeously illuminated, chiefly at the expense of the shopkeepers, who have made a good harvest out of the crowd of strangers, every evening for some time past), as well as of the manners and customs of Oriental races, see the Arabian Night's Entertainments, and Murray's Handbooks, *passim*. It is ten years since I was here before, and in the interval, great as the change has been in the outward appearance of one part of the city from the building of new palaces, theatres, hotels and cafés, and the substitution of wide, well-paved, well-lighted streets for the dirty roads in which it was impossible to go out after nightfall without a torch-bearer to show you on your way, the change in the tastes and language of the wealthier class has been still more remarkable. Ten years ago English influence was still powerful in Cairo. Now, French fashions and the French language hold despotic sway, not merely at court or in the best circles of society, but even over the traders and shopkeepers. Even the beggars ask for alms in French; and, though the donkey-boys are still, as a class, true to their old love, their broken English has already some admixture of French, and the English traveller is now often addressed as "Monsieur" instead of "Master" by the roguish-looking boys who have "very good donkeys" to lend on hire. So completely is French civilization in the ascendant here, that there was nothing presumptuous in the inscription over the triumphal arch that spanned the road from the railway station—"A l'Impératrice Eugénie, la Colonie Française"—for the intelligent portion of the population of Cairo are as nearly French as any people can be who are far away from Paris.

Monday was devoted to races of horses, donkeys, and dromedaries, given in presence of the Viceroy and the Emperor of Austria. The races were not of much account, and had only been provided to afford some amusement to the people. It might be taken as an exception from the rule I have just laid down about French pre-eminence here, that the Arab horses were ridden by English jockeys, but even in this matter our Egyptian friends were only copying a French fashion.

On Tuesday, the 23rd, however, the English came to the front at last. I had been out with the Mayor of Manchester and his party to see the Pyramids, and on our return in the afternoon we found the Viceroy had fixed 2 o'clock as the hour for receiving the address of the Corporation of Manchester. (I should mention, in justice to the Mayor, Mr. Grave, that he had made several efforts to get the address presented before, and would not have been out of the way if it had not been quite uncertain whether the Khedive would have time to receive any addresses at all.) It was past the hour appointed, but the deputation, consisting of the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Bannett, Mr. G. Armitage, Mr. Macnaughtan, and Mr. B. Corkling, went off at once to the Viceregal palace. The Khedive had waited for them, and gave them a most gracious and cordial reception. The Mayor addressed His Highness in the following speech:—

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

As Mayor of one of the first cities of Great Britain, I feel it to be a source of just pride to take part in the inauguration of a work that would reflect glory on the most prosperous and powerful of empires. History has shown us that the genius of greatness has not been unfamiliar to the ancient soil of Egypt, and we look around us with wonder at the monuments sacred to the memory of the great mother of civilization. The canal of Suez, perfected under the vigorous administration of your Highness, and newly crowned in the presence of the world, evinces the old capacity for gigantic enterprises, animated by the modern spirit of *utility*.

There are now surrounding your Highness many of the rulers of the Western nations, joining you in dedicating to the service of mankind one of the greatest victories of courageous science. The city which I have the honour to represent to-day—a city which is the capital of one of the chief industries of Great Britain, the manufacture of cotton—cordially sympathizes with everything affecting the prosperity of Egypt. Lancashire and the territory of the Nile—so fertile of the staples of our commercial life—are united by the bonds of material interest, and I feel great pride and satisfaction in representing my fellow-citizens on an occasion so well designed to consolidate their union.

Permit me, in conclusion, to offer to your Highness the cordial thanks not only of myself and the other members of this deputation, but of the whole body of English guests, for the princely hospitality we have all enjoyed during our stay in Egypt. From the moment of our landing in the country till now, when our visit is drawing to a close, we have found it to be the most anxious desire of every official in the service of your Highness to carry out your benevolent intentions towards us by gratifying our every wish; all the comforts and luxuries of civilized life have been placed abundantly at our command; and we have had the privilege of witnessing a series of fetes unequalled probably for their magnificence even in the splendid East. I can assure your Highness that the recollections we shall carry away with us of all we have seen and of the treatment we have received at your hands in Egypt—of the memorable event of last week, the rejoicings by which it has been celebrated, and the munificence which has made every one of us feel as if he were ranked among your Highness's personal friends—will be among the most pleasurable of our lives.

The Mayor then read the address,—which was of a purely formal and complimentary character.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

The Khedive thanked Mr. Grave and the deputation for the trouble they had taken in coming so far at his invitation, and trusted they had been gratified by their visit. He could state that he was making every effort to increase the cultivation of cotton in Egypt, that plans had been prepared, and would be carried out as speedily as possible, for making canals to promote irrigation, and he hoped by these and other means the growth of cotton in Egypt would be stimulated, and the supply of that staple of English manufacturing industry materially enlarged. The trade of his own territory with England and its dependencies was of great importance: no country could derive more advantage from the opening of the Suez Canal than England, both in the East and the West, not only in the interest of her own commerce, but also in that of British India; and, as year by year, the navigation of the canal would be made easier and more satisfactory, he felt confident that the great end he had in view, the improvement of Egypt, for measures designed at the same time to benefit all nations, would be furthered by the work that had just been completed.

Having given this formal reply, the Viceroy invited the members of the deputation to sit down with him on a couch, and had a long and frank conversation with them on various matters relating to the material improvement of Egypt. Speaking of the Suez Canal, he admitted that some mishaps had occurred and that it would be necessary to widen and deepen some parts of the channel in order to render the navigation perfectly easy and secure, but he considered that this was a question of detail, and that the success of the whole work had now been placed beyond doubt. He then referred again to the possibility of increasing the supply of Egyptian cotton, declared that it was one of the main objects of his policy to consult the interests of commercial men in England, who were the largest consumers of the products of Egypt, reminded Mr. Corkling of a visit he had paid him at his factory in Mansourah, a year or two ago, to see for himself the processes of cleaning and pressing cotton up-country, and finally requested the Mayor to say to the people of Manchester that it was with extreme regret he had been compelled, owing to the shortness of his stay in England, to decline the invitation they had sent to His Highness to pay a visit to a city whose fortunes were so intimately bound up with those of his own territory. He added a few civil words of apology for not having been able, on account of the number of imperial and royal guests who had been with him, to pay any personal attention to the general body of guests, and the deputation then withdrew, highly gratified with their reception.

The Viceroy is undoubtedly in earnest in what he says about cotton. His own private estates produce nearly one-fourth of the whole crop in this country, and he has lately appointed a European manager with special power to effect any changes he may think desirable in the modes of cultivating and preparing cotton for shipment to Europe. I was struck, at Zagazig, with the large number of unpressed bales lying at the station to be carried down to Alexandria. Egypt appears to be far behind India in this respect. In the latter country all the legislative enactments to prevent the adulteration of cotton have done little good in comparison with the results achieved by the enterprize of English merchants, who have established agencies in the interior, where the cotton is cleaned, pressed, and packed for immediate exportation. This system not only reduces the cost of carriage, but renders adulteration impossible; and the Viceroy would do himself a service if he introduced the system into Egypt, though of course purchasers in Liverpool would require each bale to be marked with a Government stamp as a security against fraud before accepting it as genuine.

As regards the canal, the tone of His Highness's remarks would lead one to suppose that he is perfectly well aware of the existence of defects which it will take a large sum of money to make good. Perhaps, as the largest shareholder, he also feels a little anxious to find out how the required amount can be raised. The success of the opening day has not greatly raised the price of the shares; and, in the present position of Egypt, with the possibility of an appeal to arms being made to settle the disputes between the Sultan and the Viceroy, Ismail Pasha's credit it not likely to stand very high in Europe. If England has any policy in the East, she is committed to the support of Turkey in the quarrel which is now coming to a crisis. She deliberately slighted the Viceroy's pretensions to independence by sending only the ambassador from Constantinople here at a time when all the other nations of Europe were represented by their sovereigns or by princes of the blood royal; and, if English capitalists wish to spend money in improving the communications with India, they will be disposed rather to lend the Sultan a few millions for the construction of a railway through Asia Minor and Mesopotamia eastwards, than to assist the Khedive in making the canal all that it should be. The example set by the Americans in the rapid completion of the line across the Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific will probably bring once more into notice the various projects for constructing railways through Asiatic Turkey and Persia to India; and within the next quarter of a century we may see the fulfilment of Captain Tyler's dream of sending mails and passengers dryshod from Boulogne to Bombay. The mere chance that a Euphrates Valley Railway, or some similar project, may become a reality, must damage the prospects of the Suez Canal Company; and it is natural that the Viceroy should be eager to strike while the iron is hot, and to get his additional capital, if he can, while the rumour of the brilliant success of the canal is in all men's mouths.

No eulogy could have been better deserved than that which the Mayor, speaking in the name of the English guests, bestowed upon the Viceroy for the quite unprecedented munificence with which we have all been treated in Egypt. Champagne has flowed in rivers broad enough to deepen the Suez Canal, and to justify the sarcasm of an American friend, who, after the ball at Ismailia, said, "If there's any champagne left in Europe after this, my faith in chemists will be established for ever." It is impossible to say what has been the whole cost of the fêtes. Numbers of guests have come who were uninvited, and residents in Alexandria and Cairo have availed themselves of an opportunity that will never occur again to live free of expense for some weeks past. At a low estimate it will take at least half a million of money to pay the bill. The cost of entertaining the guests on their arrival at Alexandria and afterwards at Port Said and Ismailia was £80,000, and this is exclusive of the charges for Nile boats, some score of which were hired for the use of passengers at the cost of £180 each. Still, there are people here who are dissatisfied, and grumble about everything. One of the guests actually complained to the railway authorities here that he had had to pay six-pence out of his own pocket for carrying his luggage from the station to an hotel; another wrote to the Viceroy to ask compensation for a box he had lost on the way from Suez to Cairo. It is creditable to Lord Dudley that, though he, as an intimate friend of the Khedive, had some reason to feel aggrieved at not being treated with special consideration, he bore any little privations or annoyances he was exposed to very good-humouredly, and only laughed when, in the struggle at Zagazig on Sunday of about a thousand hungry people to get fragments of a luncheon laid for two hundred, he was bonneted and had a plate of soup upset over his waistcoat while fighting for possession of a loaf of bread. Another noble lord has made himself very obnoxious to his fellow-countrymen by conduct of quite another description. Instead of contentedly roughing it with other men who had come out, most of them on business, to witness the completion of one of the greatest works of the age, this noble lord seemed to think that the Suez Canal had been constructed, and the *fêtes* organized, especially in his honour. His first thought was to inform every one he met that he was Lord So-and-so, and on the strength of his title to claim all kinds of exclusive favours, and to make the servants of the Viceroy, already frightfully overworked, run about perpetually to attend to his wants. In the frightful confusion at the Suez railway station, when other gentlemen of high degree were content to take seats in third class carriages for the sake of getting on to Cairo in time for the ball, this noble lord insisted on having a compartment reserved for himself and some of his friends. But such selfishness was too much for human patience; and some newspaper correspondents, who were in danger of being left behind, fairly took the sacred compartment by storm and occupied all the seats. His lordship arrived on the platform just in time to see the manly figure of a burly special correspondent disappearing through the window, and his impotent fury was comical to behold. No one pitied him when he was left sitting on his luggage to wait for the next special train, or when, in the evening, on his arrival in Cairo, he could not get a carriage, and was obliged to hire a donkey which rolled him in the dust. Men who come out on expeditions of this sort should leave distinctions of rank at home; and it is surprising that a man of the noble lord's experience and reputation should have made himself a laughing-stock by the display of a silly vanity which would have been unpardonable even in a young nobleman who knew nothing of the world.

Perhaps it is because the British Consulate was overwhelmed with the work of managing the caprices of a few individuals that the presence of a large body of English visitors in Egypt has been completely ignored by Colonel Stanton. The Consul General of any other nation would have been glad to show that he took an interest in important commercial questions, by going up with such a deputation as that which came from Manchester, and himself introducing the members to His Highness. But Colonel Stanton did not trouble himself to do anything of the kind, and the deputation was left to shift for itself. Again, the French Consul has interested himself in his countrymen so far as to publish notices at the hotels stating what arrangements had been made for conveying French guests home. The English have never heard a word from their official representative, and must be guided entirely by what the French do.

There has been a project of another address to be presented to the Viceroy by the principal English visitors. But some great mystery is made about the matter, and it would almost seem to be the principal object of everyone concerned in getting it up to prevent every one else from signing it. There was to have been a public meeting about it to-day at Shepherd's Hotel, but nothing has been done. The latest news is that the promoters of the address have had a dispute as to whether it is written in good English or not, and I must close my report of their proceedings by recording that they were left squabbling. The Viceroy received yesterday the members of the Conference recently held here.

The Emperor of Austria has gone down to Alexandria to-day to be present at the ball given him by his subjects resident in that city. Yesterday evening he went out to see the Pyramids, and the Great Pyramid was lighted up in his honour. But it had been so difficult to obtain accurate information as to his movements, that most of us missed what could not but be a very effective sight.

We start for Alexandria to-morrow (Friday) morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 19TH NOVEMBER.

About seven o'clock on Saturday evening, the P. & O. Company's s. s. Nubia, Captain Charles Wilkinson, arrived in harbour, bringing the English Mail of the 19th ult. The Nubia left Suez at noon on 29th November, having been delayed by the Marseilles steamer not arriving at Alexandria till the morning of the 28th; arrived at Aden at 1-55 P. M. on the 4th instant, and sailed for Bombay at ten minutes past ten o'clock the same night. The following passengers have arrived by the Nubia:—

From Southampton.—Major Horsford, Captain and Mrs Byron, Miss Hunter, Miss May, Messrs. A E Wild, A M Moir, A Pengelly, W Henman, Lewis, Eglington, Watts, Cross, Donovan, Johnson, Macpherson, W B Ferris, Wallis, H Carter, Brend, Stoddart, Oscar, and Simpson.

From Marseilles.—Sir Henry Pelly, Colonel Kerr, Colonel Chambers, Colonel Lees, Rev Mr and Mrs Cowley, Mr and Mrs Goad, Mr and Mrs Clark, Mr and Mrs Estill, Mr and Mrs D Anderson, Mrs Watt, Dr Hewlett, Messrs Aird, O L Perry, Angus, J Greaves, Gavin, R Maxwell, A Preston, E Mionnett, E W Ravenscroft, Wilson, Haworth, Newton, R C Walker, Watson, Mackinnon, and Login.

From Suez.—Mr and Mrs Woodburn, Mr and Mrs Melville, Messrs. Watts, Shepherd, Herring, Quincy, and three Russians.

From Aden.—Dr Burrows and seven natives.

The Nubia passed the wreck of the Carnatic at night, and therefore did not communicate with the party working there. The steamers Asie (Fraissinet, Pere et Fils), Godavery (M. I. Company), and an Austrian gun-boat came through the Suez Canal on the 27th November. The Asie and Godavery were to sail on the 29th—the former for Bombay, the latter for Calcutta. The barque Nöel was towed through on the 27th and proceeded down the sea the following day. The dredgers were to commence work again the first week in December, and the contractors hoped to be able to work without stopping the traffic. Sixteen feet six inches was reported to be the least depth of water in the canal, and that in a very small portion; it is expected there will be twenty feet over the rock near Serapeum by next April.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Nov. 19.)

The King of the Belgians has arrived on a visit to the Queen. His Majesty is to be entertained by the Corporation of London.

The Cabinet meetings are suspended for the present, and all the Ministers have left town.

The Liberal candidates have been returned for Hastings and Whitby, but the Conservative will probably succeed for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen.

The Marquis of Salisbury has been elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is very seriously ill.

Modifications are expected to be made in the French Ministry before the meeting of the Chambers.

The Italian Parliament has been opened by commission. Administrative reforms are promised, together with restoration of the finances. No interference with the bishops going to Rome to attend the Council.

The Spanish Cortes have not yet decided upon the election of a king.—Admiral Topete is appointed Vice-President of the Cortes. Two deputies have been condemned to death.

Mr. Pillice and Mr. Talbot have declined the proffered peerages.

The Rev. C. Merivale, chaplain to the House of Commons, is the new Dean of Ely.

The two Sheriffs of London, Causton and Vallentin, are to be knighted. The Holborn Viaduct is pronounced safe.

Cumberland-lodge, in Windsor-park, has been partially destroyed by fire.

Twenty-seven lives have been lost by another colliery explosion at Wigan.

The Liverpool Autumn Cup was won by Sir Joseph Hawley's Victor.

Lord Campbell and Sir W. Clerke are appointed commissioners to inquire into some of the public departments in Scotland.

Lord Zetland intends to resign the Grand Mastership of the Masons of England, and Lord de Grey and Ripon will be put in nomination.

A Canadian Pacific Railway is likely to be brought out with a capital of £20,000,000.

Mr. Sullivan, Irish Attorney-General, has accepted the Mastership of the Rolls.

The Irish Fenians are proposing the nomination of the convict O'Donovan Rossa as a candidate for Tipperary.

The contest for Waterford rests between Mr. Bernal Osborne and Sir H. W. Barron. The Fenians wanted "Capt. Mackey," now in prison, to be a candidate.

A Board of Trade inquiry has been ordered into the loss of the P. and O. steamer Carnatic off Shadwan.

The insurrectionists in Dalmatia are not yet put down, but they are much weakened.

The Brindisi route to and from India is increasing in favour. The last mail was received in London 24 hours earlier than that by Marseilles.

The directors and general manager of the European Assurance Society have resigned, and a new board is appointed, who have made a call of 10s. per share.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

The Rev. William Harness, M.A.,—Viscount Canterbury—Lady Henrietta Cathcart—Sir David Cunynghame, Bart.,—Sir James Prior—Mr. W. M. Best—Mr. W. F. Donkin, M.A.

MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 19TH Nov.

The reductions proposed by the Government of India in the military establishments stationed in that country are not to be carried out in a form at all approaching to that proposed. The reduction of regiments bodily or of portion of regiments stationed in India has been opposed at home on the ground that all officers reduced on being brought home must be paid by the imperial revenue, and that the Treasury are not prepared to undertake this new and unexpected burden. It has also been urged that the large reduction of general and staff officers proposed in India would be most prejudicial to the vested rights of those already in occupation. The advocates of these views have certainly obtained a very attentive hearing, and have so far made their advocacy effective that it is all but settled that the scheme of reduction proposed in Bengal will return to India in a much modified form. It is, however, probable that four regiments of cavalry may be reduced, but as yet this is not definitely decided. In the meantime the general officers appointed to succeed to the vacant commands are ordered to start for their posts. Major-General Stisted is to proceed to Bangalore to relieve Major-General Haines, and Major-General McMurdo is to start for the East to fill one of the other vacancies caused by the expiry of periods of staff service.

At home, in the meantime, there is a loud cry for reduction, and the War Office is pursuing its plans of retrenchment energetically. The staff at the Horse Guards at present consists of the Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster-General's, and Military Secretary's department. The latter, being retained solely as the administrative organ of promotions, appointments, and retirements, will be allowed to exist much as it is at present; but the two other departments will probably be concentrated under a chief of the staff. The periods of staff service of the present Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General will terminate next year, so that the opportunity for such a change will be favourable. Who the chief of the staff will be is uncertain, but it is said that if Sir William Mansfield does not remain in India an extra year he will be raised to that position; and if he does remain, that either Lord Napier, Lord Strathnairn, or Sir Henry Storks will be chosen for the position, which will be the most important in the army. In the meantime no further appointments to the staff are to be made until after the meeting of Parliament. The appointment of Colonel Mackenzie to the post of Deputy Quartermaster-General has been specially ordered to be regarded purely as provisional, and it is extremely probable that, till after the changes have been definitely decided upon, Colonel Clifford will continue to conduct the duties of the office, and Colonel Mackenzie will not join the department.

In the matter of the reduction of the rank and file and the regimental officers, a scheme has been presented to the War Office which proposes a means which, at the same time with a large reduction of expenditure, would increase the efficiency of the army and give a large amount of promotion. The scheme is this. There are at present, or rather will be after the next reliefs are carried out, fifty-two battalions in India, sixty-one at home, and twenty-eight in the colonies. The number abroad is thus eighty. It is proposed to raise the number at home also to eighty; to group each six battalions in a brigade, which will give twenty-six and one half brigades. The odd half brigade may be omitted from the calculation. It is then proposed that half of each brigade should be at home and half abroad, that the promotion should run through whole brigades, as through the rifle brigade at present, and that the portion of each brigade at home should act as the depôt of the portion of the brigade abroad. In this way it is calculated that a large number of battalions of weak strength could be always at home available to be filled up, in case of emergency, to a war strength from the Reserve and the Militia. The saving shown by this would be the abolition of the depôt battalions *en toto*, and the reduction of some officers, which could be afforded as the promotion caused by the composition of the new battalions would fully allow room to compensate any that might be reduced. Whether that scheme will be approved or not remains to be seen, but it appears to be the best plan which has yet been produced to allow the authorities to get out of their difficulties. For they are in difficulties when they are required to produce a large financial saving, and at the same time to maintain the efficiency of the army, and not to place officers on half-pay.

The good service pension vacant by the death of Colonel Montgomery, late 1st Royals, has been bestowed upon Colonel Hale, late 82nd Regiment; that vacant by the appointment of Major-General Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B., to the colonelcy of the 65th Regiment, has been bestowed upon Colonel Foster, late 16th Lancers.

Colonel Johnson, C.B., will not proceed to India to command a brigade, as was anticipated, as he has withdrawn his resignation, and will remain as Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.

Colonel Adye, of the Royal Artillery, will also probably not go to India, but will be employed in the War Office.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 19TH NOVEMBER.

A circular has been issued by the directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, calling an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders for Monday next, to consider the proposals from the Secretary of State relative to the Veerumgaum-Wudwan extension in Kattiawar. The circular explains these proposals, beginning by an allusion to the new policy of the Indian Government determining to construct the principal lines themselves, but using in some instances the agency of the existing companies for making branches or extensions to their already sanctioned lines. The Duke of Argyll reserves the Rajpootana, or Delhi and Agra, line for construction by Government, and offers to the company the extension to Veerumgaum and Wudwan, about 73 miles in length, on the following conditions: The capital to be raised under the Government guarantee of interest at 5 per cent., the shares being issued at such premium as may be considered advisable; the extension to form part and parcel of the existing undertaking; the clause in the existing contract as to division of surplus profits to be revised, such profits being divided equally between the Government and the company during the whole period of the contract, the Secretary of State on his side cancelling the existing debt for guaranteed interest, and taking no account as against the company of future advances; and, fourthly, a more defined power to be given to Government in respect of the proposed extension during its construction, in reference to "supervision" and "possession as remedy." In considering these proposals the board remind the proprietors that, owing to the sea competition, the time when the existing line will earn the full guaranteed interest may still be considered as somewhat distant; and they are therefore of opinion that economical and fruitful extensions should be made with as little delay as possible. In such a category would be placed those into Kattiawar and the cotton-producing districts of Guzerat, as they could be made at little cost, could be worked with the company's present rolling stock, and would bring a large accession of traffic to the existing line, whilst aiding in the development of the trade of the country. The directors therefore are prepared to recommend the terms proposed by the Secretary of State for the adoption of the proprietors, and resolutions for this purpose will be submitted at the meeting. With regard to the surplus profits the directors say that the company may possibly be giving up something in admitting the Government to an equal partnership for the whole term of the contract, but on the other hand the debt to the Government for interest advances (amounting to £1,660,856 to the 30th June last) with interest thereon is cancelled, a simpler arrangement is substituted, and the advent of surplus profits is brought nearer by the construction of the new lines. Thus far the circular. The information it contains is no doubt that which led to the report I communicated to your readers some weeks back, to the effect that £1,000,000 of new stock was to be issued soon by one of the companies, which would probably be the last creation of the kind.

But I believe an additional circumstance has still to be stated and will probably transpire at the meeting on Monday, and that is that the new extension is to be constructed on the American system—I presume by American engineers—at a cost of about £26,000 a mile, only a fourth of the average expenditure hitherto. The additional capital would thus be half a million, but the amount raised will be, I am informed, about three quarters of a million, to cover all contingencies.

In the matter of the Albert Life Assurance Company some important applications were made on Tuesday to Vice-Chancellor James, sitting in Chambers. Mr. Lewis, on behalf of the official liquidators, asked and obtained leave to send out an agent to India for the purpose of getting possession of the fund of £100,000 held there by the creditors of the company. The agent to be selected will be one of the firm of the official liquidators, and his partners undertake to be security for him in their own recognisances. The sanction of the Vice-Chancellor was also obtained to the appointment of Mr. James Bird as agent of the company in Berlin during his stay there. The company's old agent had been arrested at the time of the failure and subsequently been liberated from prison, but the books are still in custody. Mr. Lewis next applied for leave to select the cases of certain creditors in respect of policies for the purpose of determining the rights of proof in eight representative or class cases. He explained that unless a judgment was obtained in this way the liquidation would be greatly delayed. The application was granted. Lastly, Mr. Lewis asked the sanction of the Court to circulate amongst the policy-holders the scheme for transferring their policies to a mutual office, mentioned in one or two previous letters of mine. He stated that the scheme had been approved by the committees which represented the London, Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool policy-holders. The name of the office was not mentioned, but the leading feature of the proposal seems to be that the office will take over policy-holders, provided their lives are ordinarily insurable, at a reduced scale of premiums upon its usual rates for the same sums as the existing insurances; or at the same premium as the *original* rate, for a less amount payable at death, in either case without allowing participation in profits. Policies of a less age than six years would be accepted at the same rate of premium as is now payable. The Vice-Chancellor said that, *prima facie*, it seemed a reasonable and sensible scheme, and he gave the leave asked. The worst about such a proposal now is that it probably comes too late to be of much use. I suspect it will be found that the great majority of young, that is of profitable, lives have ere now been quietly transferred to good companies, one or two of which have advertised for months that they would take young assurers over without any sacrifice of premium. Yet another application was made to the Vice-Chancellor, but it was by a policy-holder in the Kent Mutual (one of those amalgamated with the Albert) for leave to inspect the deed of that company, and it was refused on the ground that applicant did not state in what capacity he appeared, whether as creditor or not,

An advertisement has been published in the London papers by a policy-holder of the *Providential* Assurance Society, residing at Birmingham, convening a meeting of policy-holders of that company to consider its last reports and a correspondence between the directors, manager, and himself. In the same journals also appears an advertisement by the company calling attention to an injunction granted by Vice-Chancellor Malins against Mr. Joseph Bentley, publisher of Paternoster-row, to restrain him from publishing certain reports injurious to the company. The company warns all persons against selling, circulating, or exhibiting pamphlets containing such false and injurious statements. Whether this will be the end of the firm of the official liquidators, and his partners undertake to be security for him in their own recognisances. The sanction of the Vice-Chancellor was also obtained to the appointment of Mr. James Bird as agent of the company in Berlin during his stay there. The company's old agent had been arrested at the time of the failure and subsequently been liberated from prison, but the books are still in custody. Mr. Lewis next applied for leave to select the cases of certain creditors in respect of policies for the purpose of determining the rights of proof in eight representative or class cases. He explained that unless a judgment was obtained in this way the liquidation would be greatly delayed. The application was granted. Lastly, Mr. Lewis asked the sanction of the Court to circulate amongst the policy-holders the scheme for transferring their policies to a mutual office, mentioned in one or two previous letters of mine. He stated that the scheme had been approved by the committees which represented the London, Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool policy-holders. The name of the office was not mentioned, but the leading feature of the proposal seems to be that the office will take over policy-holders, provided their lives are ordinarily insurable, at a reduced scale of premiums upon its usual rates for the same sums as the existing insurances; or at the same premium as the *original* rate, for a less amount payable at death, in either case without allowing participation in profits. Policies of a less age than six years would be accepted at the same rate of premium as is now payable. The Vice-Chancellor said that, *prima facie*, it seemed a reasonable and sensible scheme, and he gave the leave asked. The worst about such a proposal now is that it probably comes too late to be of much use. I suspect it will be found that the great majority of young, that is of profitable, lives have ere now been quietly transferred to good companies, one or two of which have advertised for months that they would take young assurers over without any sacrifice of premium. Yet another application was made to the Vice-Chancellor, but it was by a policy-holder in the Kent Mutual (one of those amalgamated with the Albert) for leave to inspect the deed of that company, and it was refused on the ground that applicant did not state in what capacity he appeared, whether as creditor or not,

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are almost prepared now to see a dead set against certain of the younger or proximately weaker companies. The recent decision of Vice-Chancellor James in the case of the European will however act as a wholesome check upon unscrupulous attempts to destroy credit.

The adjourned meeting of the European Society was held yesterday, with rather important results. The committee which had been appointed the week before to investigate handed in their report. They stated that the examination they had instituted satisfied them of the soundness of the Vice-Chancellor's decision in dismissing the winding-up petition. But they found that there had been "gross mismanagement and recklessness" in the conduct of the society's business hitherto, particularly with the amalgamations, and they ascribed this to the improper use by the general manager of the influence he had acquired. They recommended that the directors, manager, actuary, and auditors should be all asked to resign; that the future board should consist of not less than ten members, with a remuneration not to exceed £1,000 a year for three years; that large reductions in the office expenditure should be made, and that, in order to give the public full confidence in the undertaking a call of ten shillings a share, instead of five shillings, as had been recommended by the directors, should be made. Other minor recommendations followed. This report—a bold, honest, business-like document—was adopted at a crowded meeting with only two dissentients; the directors and manager simultaneously sent in their resignations, and a new board was constituted at once. It consisted of the late chairman, General Sir Frederick Smith, and two other ex-directors re-appointed, Dr. Reed and Mr. Barrison, with three new men, Mr. Alderman Carter, M. P. for Leeds, Mr. A. R. Bristowe, Solicitor to the Admiralty, and Mr. Healey, of Birmingham. Mr. Westhead, M.P., and the Honourable Auberon Herbert are also to be asked to join the board. An eminent actuary is to be called in at the close of the present year to make a perfect investigation and valuation of the liabilities. Nothing can be wiser than this conduct of the shareholders, and I am convinced there is an excellent chance yet for the company if it proceeds steadily along the path now outlined. The appeal by Mr. Crawford against the Vice-Chancellor's judgment is not formally withdrawn, but it is believed he will not be so silly as to throw away any more funds in a perfectly hopeless attempt.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China had its meeting on Tuesday, and declared an interim dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year ending 30th June last. The net profit for that period was £50,2d2-15-5, and after paying the dividend a balance of £20,282-15-5 is carried forward. The report stated that the business of the bank continued sound and satisfactory, though the profit was relatively less than that of the first half of previous years, owing to the unfavourable course of exchange throughout the East. Mr. Charles James Erskine, formerly a member of the Legislative Council of India, was elected a director in the room of Mr. George May, resigned. The figures shown in this bank's balance-sheet are very considerable. The liabilities include "current and fixed deposits," £2,844,589-11-3, and "bills payable, notes in circulation and other sums due to the public," £5,161,383-11-6. Among the assets are—coin and bullion, £2,015,966-4-8; cash, £849,478-18 11; Government securities, £547,109-6-8; and bills receivable, loans, &c., £5,322,784-14-4. The reserve fund is £150,000.

Our Money Market is easier, the late rise in the Bank rate having brought over capital from Paris, while the exchanges are all more favourable. The principal embarrassments seem now to be in the grain trade, which has suffered heavy losses from the continuous fall. In addition to Negropontes, mentioned in my last, Clunie and Kemp, corn merchants, of Liverpool, have stopped payment, with liabilities estimated at £60,000. We shall have more casualties of this sort ere long. Cotton is tolerably firm, considering the free arrivals and large expectations held out from the States. The American Agricultural Bureau in its report just issued enlarges its previous estimate, and says the crop will now exceed 2,750,000 bales. So much the better, for it becomes clearer to my mind every week that there is not the ghost of a chance of American cotton at even moderate prices either this year or next. There is a great gap to be filled up, and if we could suppose such a thing happening as a sudden fall of (say) two pence a pound we should have Lancashire industry revived at a roaring rate, certainly at a rate amply sufficient to check any further reduction. At present manufacturers there seem to think they were too hasty in proposing to extend operations, and a further moderate curtailment during the winter months is not improbable.

The temporary suspension of a firm of Scotch warehousemen, Kendal, Riddel, & Co., of Manchester, was announced a day or two back under peculiar circumstances. Mr. Riddel, it appears, has resided in Scotland, and on arriving in Manchester one day was told by his partner he was ruined, Mr. Kendal having accepted bills to a large amount in the name of the firm, but on his private account. Mr. Riddel then issued a circular to convening his creditors, and put the books in the hands of an accountant to ascertain what should rank against the estate.

Cutler, Palmer, & Co., in their annual wine circular just out, sum up the reports of their various correspondents by saying—"In almost every case we can place reliance upon this year's wines. We have now had two excellent vintages in succession." But I observe the report from Oporto is most dolorous, most of the wine made being unfit for exportation. The champagne vintage is good, but there is very little of it.

ENGLISH PAPERS TO NOV. 20.

BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

[THROUGH OUR OWN AGENT.]

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, Nov. 20.)

The latest and most credible report as to the nature of the forthcoming Tenure Bill is that it will establish two principles, one, that a tenant has a right to full compensation for improvements, and the other, that no landlord can evict without the intervention of a tribunal. On receiving notice, the tenant, unless contented, will appeal to a Land Court which will arbitrate in the matter as if it were itself the good landlord, giving compensation where it is due, or a lease where it is deserved, and in fact, preventing entirely what are called "extreme cases." The fear of landlords' caprice will thus be lifted off Ireland, while the law will appear, what it has never yet been, the protector of the tenant. It is not the least of the advantages of such a proposal that it will not interfere with property, and that as long as a landlord and his tenantry get along comfortably together, neither will be affected by the new law.

The Liberals held their annual dinner at B

BOMBAY.

The body of a native seaman of the ship Solway was found in the harbour on Saturday morning. Deceased had gone to the sea to bathe and been drowned.

Sale of the Steamer Coromandel.—The Government steamer Coromandel was sold on Friday to Subja Ali Hunsraj, Peerbhoy Asur, and Ibram Ramjee for Rs. 27,000.

The Steamer Lord Clyde, Captain Kingcome, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast with the following passengers :—For Ratnagherry—Miss Mary Carpenter. For Vingoria—General Adams, and 43 deck passengers.

Messrs. Thompson & Co., chemists and druggists, have opened a branch of their business in a part of the city where there was much need of such an establishment—Mazagon, opposite to the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Malicious Prosecution.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Shaik Imam and Shaik Mulloo were charged with assaulting Sufforla bin Hafiza Allyar. The magistrate on the evidence considered that it was a malicious prosecution, and therefore fined the complainants Rs. 40, which sum was ordered to be given to defendant.

Fatal Accident.—On Friday last a biggaree named Rampursad Calloo, employed at Mr. Watson's new building on the Esplanade, fell from a height of about fifty feet. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital where he died shortly after admission. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the circumstances.

A Municipal Case.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Friday, Lucka Lowa was charged at the instance of the Municipality with keeping certain premises in Girgaum Road in an unclean state and thereby causing annoyance to the neighbouring people. He had been served with nine summonses but failed to appear, and was now brought up on a warrant. He was convicted of the offence and fined Rs. 50, and Rs. 9 for neglecting to attend the Court.

Dave Carson's Company.—The efforts of Dave Carson's Company to please the public are, we are glad to observe, being appreciated. On Saturday evening the house was crowded in every part, and the representation of the "Colleen Bawn" appeared to afford great gratification. To-morrow evening will be a grand minstrel night, and the burlesque of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp," which was so successfully put upon the boards on Dave's last visit to Bombay, will be produced.

Freee Land and Pier Company.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Freee Land and Pier Company, held in the office of the company on Saturday afternoon, Rs. 18,000 was voted to be paid to Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, secretary and treasurer of the company, on his resignation, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by him to the company. The meeting also appointed Sir Charles Forbes and Co. secretaries and treasurers of the company. The arrival of the English mail compels us to defer our full report till to-morrow.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 2nd (the Queen's Royal) Regiment, at the Esplanade Band-stand, at 5-30 P.M., this (Monday) evening. (It was announced that the Band would not play this evening, but, owing we suppose to the postponement of the Assembly, it is able to make its usual weekly appearance) :—

Overture	I Martiri ..... Donizetti.
Quadrille	La Grande Duchesse. Strauss.
Selection (2nd)	La Traviata ..... Verdi.
Polka (for Cornet)	Zerlina ..... Etling.
Waltz	Alpenhorn ..... Gready.
Burlesque	Le Carnaval de Venise. Paganini.

The Office of the Director of Public Instruction has been removed to Bombay.—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 11.

We understand that the City Police have brought a charge of assault against the four European soldiers who were a short time since maltreated in the city. The case comes on for hearing on Monday next, before Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Evezard, the cantonment full power magistrate.—*Ibid.*

Address from Poona to the Duke of Edinburgh.—We have much pleasure in announcing that a meeting will shortly be held in Poona, for the purpose of adopting measures to present His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with a suitable address, on the part of the native inhabitants. It is conjectured that this move will either be made by the City Municipality or by Khan Bhahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee, Esquire, and we have no doubt that the influential native gentry of the capital of the Deccan will heartily join to do honour to the son of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India. We understand that suitable arrangements will be made, and no expense incurred, to accommodate those gentlemen who will attend the meeting.—*Ibid.*

A Weighty Problem.—A Mahimwalla asks :—"If a woman present to a priest a rich embroidered gown which she has often used, is the priest justified in making a *chasuble* (*casula* in Portuguese) out of it for the use of the Church?" We answer—If the gown has not been used *too* often and can bear quarantine, certainly the priest would be more than justified in turning it to good account.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

A correspondent at Aurungabad informs us that the Bishop of Madras lately visited that station, and held confirmations both in the English and native churches. At the former there were four candidates; at the latter thirty-four, presented by the missionary of the station, Rev. Jas. Wilson, C. M. S. The Native Christian candidates were examined by Bishop Gell, the missionary acting as interpreter, through whom also he gave them "a most apostolic address." There was also an examination and distribution of prizes in the mission schools. Of the head master of the Anglo-Vernacular school, Mr. A. V. David, and of the other masters, a very favourable report is given. The Marathi school at the station has been closed, in consequence of the conversion of the teacher. Many ladies and gentlemen of the station were present at the examination. Our correspondent adds :—"We were favoured on this occasion by a visit from the secretary of the C. M. S., the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, who took a lively interest in all the proceedings."—*Bombay Guardian*, Dec. 10.

The Bombay Government has ruled that the title to be used in official communications addressed to Subordinate Judges, who are of European or Eurasian origin, or who profess the Christian religion, is "Esquire."—*Sindian*, Dec. 8.

The Commander-in-Chief has desired it to be understood throughout the Bombay Army, that officers are permitted to attend all balls, evening parties, and dinners in undress without swords, unless at Government House, when undress is not specified in the invitation.—*Ibid.*

In our issue of the 1st instant we informed our readers that the National Bank of India, Limited, had it in contemplation to establish an agency here, which has turned out to be correct. The latter portion of our communication therein, however, in which we stated that Mr. J. Collett, late manager of the Kurrachee branch of the Punjab Bank, was to conduct the business, proves to be incorrect. The new Bank of Bombay have been appointed agents for the National Bank of India in Kurrachee.—*Ibid.*

Whatever the result of the inquiry into the conduct of Captain Jones of the Carnatic may be, and certainly no decision of the Board of Trade will alter the opinion already formed by the public, it will probably have the effect of opening the eyes of the Peninsular and Oriental directors to the folly of continuing their officers long upon any one line. Sea captains, like other mortals, require from time to time the quickening properties of change. Dangers grown old are dangers no onger. In command of many lines of communication, there is ample means in the P. and O. service to preserve its officers from the stagnation which everywhere results from too local employment.—*Friend of India.*

The recent opening of the Suez Canal, telegraphed home from its banks as "a sterling success," will, or we mistake, lead to much re-eating of opinions, worded after many fashions, specious and simple. There will remain for us—punishment for past unbelief—a going back where we have gone forward, and a going on where no sign of advance has hitherto been evinced. Thus, we have in our present military transports a class of vessels of too large draught for the through passage, that is from Southampton to Bombay direct, and common sense, common economy, forbid the notion of half a dozen embarkations and disembarkations of troop being sanctioned between those ports. Transports remain to be constructed suitable to the new navigation or the carriage of our soldiers must, as of old, and a tenth part of the present cost, be entrusted to public competition.—*Ibid.*

The weekly report on the Bombay Native papers is a model of what such reports should be. Although the Hindustani and Bengali journals are each the care of a European translator, the reports cannot in any respect compare with that presented to the Bombay Government by Krishna Shastree Chiplunkar. Little exception can be taken to the English, the selections are made with judgment and the subjects are classified under such heads as "Public Administration," "Municipalities," "Railways" "Native States" and "Miscellaneous." The office of Reporter to the Bombay Press is no sinecure. There are nine Anglo-Marathi journals of which two appear daily, six weekly and one fortnightly. There are eighteen weekly Marathi journals; three weekly and four daily Anglo-Guzeratee. There are twelve weekly Guzeratee papers, one bi-weekly and one fortnightly. There are one Persian and three Hindustani weekly journals. Bengal shows no such activity in spite of its almost exclusive devotion to the higher education. Bombay pays as much attention to the vernacular and classical languages of the country as to English and hence its superiority.—*Ibid.* [Why is the Report referred to not given to the public in Bombay?]

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following additional passengers sailed on Saturday by the P. & O. Company's steamer Behar, Captain Hall, for Aden and Suez :—

For Southampton—Ensign N P Dunne.
For Marseilles—Mr F Wilson and Captain C M Browne.
For Suez—Mr F H Green and Mr J J Emery.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The following candidates have successfully passed their examination for the degree of B. A., in connection with the Bombay University :—Messrs. Yeshwuntrao Wassoodew, Anundrao Suckaram, Chintaman Narrayen, Shabajeerao Chintaman, Ramchunder Gopal, Dayabhoy Motecram, Gunnesh Purrushram, Hurry Bhugvat, Nowrojee Dorabjee Khundalawala, Burjorjee Jamsetjee Cola, Anundrao Cristnarao, Ghelabhoy Manecklal, Vishnoo Moreshwer, Dayabhoy Hurjeevandas, Venayek Ramchunder, Byramjee Framjee Patel, Muncherjee Framjee Patel, Balajee Bapoojee, Eduljee Dorabjee, and Raojee Wassoodew.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT BY THE DEPUTY SHERIFF.

On Saturday Mr. Justice Westropp heard the application by Pochajee Cowasjee Patel against Mr. Malins, Deputy Sheriff, for alleged excess of duty in turning the applicant out of the court-house whilst His Lordship was summing up in the Parsee Priest case, which was heard at the Criminal Sessions. Mr. McCulloch appeared on behalf of the Parsee; Mr. Scoble for the Deputy Sheriff. His Lordship dismissed the application, ordering each party to pay his own costs. Our report is deferred.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

We learn that the session of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution for the year 1869-70 will commence from the 15th inst., and that the following gentlemen have kindly consented to give lectures in connection with the institution :—

Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., a second lecture on "The Maratha Country, its Tribes and Castes."
Rev. D. C. Boyd, M. A., on "Comparative Mythology."
Robert Knight, Esq., on "Fiscal Science in India, as illustrated by the Income Tax."
W. G. Hunter, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., on "The Differences between Plants and Animals, and their relation to each other."
I. B. Lyon, Esq., M.D., on some subject connected with chemistry.
Rev. Thomas Williams, on "The Advantages of a Knowledge of Geology."

TROOPS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

H.M.'s Indian Troopship Malabar is expected to arrive here on the 18th instant. She brings for the Bombay Presidency the 15th Hussars and the B Battery of the 9th Brigade R. A. There are 32 officers, 4 wives, and 1 child, 460 men, 56 wives, and 75 children, belonging to the 15th Hussars. These will be landed at Carnac Bunder on the morning of the 19th, and be despatched by three special trains that day to Deolalee, and thence to Khundwa, *en route* to Mhow, on the 27th. The B Battery of the 9th Brigade R. A. comprises 7 officers, 4 wives, and 1 child, 146 men, 17 wives, and 51 children, and will proceed by train on the same day to Kirkee. For the Bengal Presidency the Malabar brings the A and F Brigades R. H. A., 111 men and 90 men respectively, and of the 8th, 16th, and 25th Brigades R. A., 3 officers and 97 men, 2 officers and 56 men, and 5 officers and 52 men, with wives and children, respectively. These will proceed to Deolalee with the Hussars, and thence proceed to Nagpore, *en route* to Jubbulpore, on the 23rd instant. The Malabar also brings a number of other officers on their way to join their regiments.

H.M.'s Indian Troopship Euphrates is due at Bombay on the 25th December. The most of the troops on board will be for the Bengal Presidency. They include 2 officers and 100 men of the 2-19th Foot, 5 officers and 90 men of the 1-11th Foot, 3 officers and 144 men of the 79th Foot, 2 officers and 100 men of the 105th Foot, 3 officers and 122 men of the 106th Foot, and smaller drafts of the 2-12th, 1-14th, 1-19th, 2-25th, 26th, 58th, 2-60th, 62nd, 92nd, and 107th Foot, and of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. There are in all 29 officers, 3 wives, 2 children, 784 men, 72 wives and 65 children for the Bengal Presidency. They will land on the morning of the 26th, and proceed by special trains to Deolalee and thence to Nagpore. For the Madras Presidency there are 3 officers and 119 men of the 76th Foot, 3 officers and 58 men of the 2-21st Foot, and 3 men of C 9th Royal Artillery. These troops, proceeding *via* Beypore, will leave by the Lord Elphinstone on the 26th. The Euphrates brings 1 man of the Royal Artillery, 3 men of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, and an armourer of the Armstrong Battery, for the Bombay Presidency.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 9th December.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs.)

ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A WIFE, AND ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

THE QUEEN VS. HURREE SHETTEE.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmednuggur before Mr. Arthur St. John Richardson, Session Judge, the prisoner Hurree, twenty-five years of age, a Mhang labourer, committed for trial by Mr. G. Waddington, full power magistrate in the district of Ahmednuggur, was charged with the murder of his wife Taee, in having knowingly cut her throat with a knife. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and stated in answer to the court—"Taee lived with me two or two and a half months in my house, and before that had lived a dissolute life in her father's house. I had often advised her to renounce such habits, and she would not hear, so I killed her. I called her to go to her father's house early, and on the road I told her I was going to kill her and bade her lie down. She said, "If you please, I will commit adultery no more; if you please, kill me." I cut her throat at once. After that I sat on a heap of stones and cut my own throat. It did not go quickly, and so the throat is not cut, and so I struck myself in the abdomen and called to Yeshwunt, who was near, but he did not come, so I went and called other boys and told them the above fact. They came and saw the dead body of Taee, and I asked them to go and tell her father and mother."

Mr. Richardson, in giving judgment, said—The accused, a Mhang by birth, and a labourer by occupation, was charged with murder, and pleaded guilty. Evidence was taken as to the finding of the body of the young woman Taee, the wife of the accused, in a field belonging to the village of Tillangsee, in the division of Jamkhair, in such a condition, and the throat so completely cut, that the cause of death admitted of no shadow of doubt, and the report of the inquest shows that the accused at once admitted that he had killed the woman, and produced the knife with which he had cut her throat. The circumstances are fully recorded in the statement of the accused, and the fact of the death of Taee, wife of the accused Hurree, is proved by the evidence of her brother, who saw the body on the day on which she was killed. The accused directed some boys to call the girl's relatives and to tell them he had killed her, and Gainoo Govinda, her brother, went at once, and described to this Court what he saw. The alleged motive is not corroborated by any evidence, and the act appears to have been deliberate and determined, inasmuch as it was complete. There is no apparent reason for passing the secondary sentence.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to death. The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence passed on the accused.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—11TH DEC.

(Before R. H. Snowell, Esq.)

Assault.—Dadoba Narayen and Dhunjee Ramchunder were charged with assaulting Atmaram Damodhur. The second prisoner was fined five rupees, and both the prisoners were bound over in Rs. 100 each.

Negligent Carmen.—Crustna Snckoo and four others, cart-drivers, were charged with driving their carts in a rash and negligent manner on a public thoroughfare, and were fined a rupee each.

Theft.—Bhagee, woman, who had been five times in jail before, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for stealing an ornament belonging to Suckee, woman.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 12th, 5 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 8th Dec., 7-10 P.M.; *via* Russia, service, 9th Dec., 4-16 P.M., Private, 26th Nov., 11 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd December.

From Alexandria, 3rd December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th December is as follows :—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee		0 20	0 5
" Calcutta		26 20	0 5

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
For Govindass Chytondass, Chinchbunder, from Nagpore.
For Jacob Varsy, from Cochin.

FORT POLICE COURT.—11TH December.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Refusal of Duty.—John Higgins, a seaman of the ship Sandringham, and Frederick Sequin, a seaman of the ship Matheran, were charged with refusal of duty. The prisoners expressed their willingness to do duty, and were accordingly sent on board.

EDUCATION.

We understand that the Government of India are about to publish a Resolution, with the approval of the Secretary of State, carrying out more fully than hitherto the policy of the Educational Despatch of 1854 in provinces like Bengal where it has been so persistently opposed. While a reduction will be made in the expenditure on the higher education, by limiting the number and pay of the higher officials, by changing Government into Aided schools and by exacting higher fees from those who find a knowledge of English so profitable, more funds and a better machinery will be supplied for vernacular schools. The policy we have advocated for years, even before the Despatch was sent out, is now likely to be not only recognised but enforced consistently.—*Friend of India.*

PORT CANNING.

(*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 9.)

Rumours have been current for some time past of the intention of the Government to abandon the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway, which, of course, means also the abandonment of Port Canning. We are not aware what grounds there may be for the rumours. They may be but echoes of Mr. Chapman's suggestion some time ago that it should be done. Be this as it may, we believe a letter has been addressed to the Bengal Government by the directors of the Port Canning Company, in which they set forth the means they have adopted, and are prepared to adopt, to make the port what it was intended to be. They are prepared to supply rice for shipment, and are anxious that all reasonable facilities should be given to ships resorting to Canning. They express the belief that if ship-owners were assured of a proper rate of traffic on the line, ships might be induced to resort to the port. The directors are prepared to give every facility in the use of their jetties and tramways; and they appeal to Government to grant free moorings and to fix a suitable traffic rate on the railway. They regret that so much money has been spent only to be abandoned, while they are still confident as to the capabilities of the port. They notice the assistance that has been given to Mor. rellgunge, and the lively interest taken by the Lieut-Governor in the extension of commerce. They submit for consideration the claims of Port Canning, and if it be not in the province of the Lieutenant-Governor to give what is required, they hope to have the weight of his recommendation to the Government of India.

The directors probably alarmed at the prospect of the closing of the railway suggest the idea of themselves working the line, or of guaranteeing the Government against loss in the working of it. This movement shows either that the directors are alarmed at the prospects of the company or have great faith in the capabilities of the port. It is to be hoped that no steps will be taken rashly in the matter: for the reasons which called the port into existence are as sound as ever.

OPIUM SPECULATION.

(*Englishman*, Dec. 8.)

We drew attention yesterday morning to the excitement occasioned by the operation of speculators in the Opium Market (Calcutta). The presence of strong bodies of police, applied for by both Bulls and Bears, and yet more the opportune interference of some attorneys of the High Court, prevented the usual outbreak anticipated on such occasions.

We shall endeavour, according to the best information we could obtain, to give a consecutive account of the origin of the matter. Two of the richest *kooteewals* had, before the sale, as stated yesterday, bought *chitties* for upwards of 3,000 chests of Patna opium. At the sale only 2,070 chests were disposed of, and of this quantity about one-fourth were purchased by *bona fide* shippers, another fourth fell into the hands of some of the sellers of small *chitties*, and the remainder was bought by the two *kooteewals* alluded to. At the end of the sale the matter therefore stood thus. With deliveries to be made of 3,000 chests, there were only a little over 400 chests available from the present sale, and a small quantity, estimated at less than 500 chests, from previous sales leaving a deficit of 2,000 chests. Demands for these 2,000 chests were made last evening, and, as a matter of course, refused, through the inability of the sellers to make delivery. It is said they offered to pay difference upon the average of the sale, but the buyers demanded either the delivery of the drug, or a payment at the rate of Rs. 2,090 per chest. At this juncture the gentlemen of the law appeared on the scene, and demanded, in a perfectly legal form, delivery. Their demand was met by a promise on the other side to reply through other gentlemen of the same profession, and law having thus got hold of the dispute, both sides kept the peace, and the appearances which threatened an affray speedily subsided.

We suppose this will lead to a fresh crop of opium *chitty* suits, similar to those which were instituted almost a generation ago, and some of which, we believe, are even yet undecided. Those suits arose through the speculators bidding up a single chest nearly Rs. 12,000 when the Bears in a manner similar to that seen on Monday night repudiated their contracts.

INDIAN ITEMS.

It is, perhaps, noteworthy that while the Governor of Bombay, who is travelling *en garcon*, requires twenty-five servants to attend him to Calcutta, Lord and Lady Napier are perfectly content with nine. Is this typical of the administration of the two presidencies?—*Madras Athenæum.*

A sinister rumour is in circulation at Madras that when General Sir Rowland Smyth vacates the command of the Centre Division in March next, he will be succeeded by Colonel McMurdo. The advent of so formidable a martinet as Colonel McMurdo is generally reported to be, is looked forward to with anything but pleasurable anticipations; and it is a pity, perhaps, that the restless energies of this officer cannot be employed in some remote up-country command where such qualities are more needed. A martinet is not required for the presidency division.—*Ibid.*

The cricket match played last Friday and Saturday between Madras and Bangalore terminated after a well contested game in favour of Bangalore by 73 runs. Bangalore played an exceedingly strong eleven, whilst that of Madras was unusually weak. We hear that the return match will take place at Madras during the 2nd week in January.—*Bangalore Herald*, Dec. 7.

We understand that a memorial is about to be presented to Lord Mayo on behalf of Mrs. Piddington, widow of the man who has done so much for the safe navigation of the Eastern seas, and whose story was lately told in our columns.—*Friend of India.*

In the case of Hibbert *vs.* Primrose (for adultery) the defendane was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions now sitting. He was released on bail.—*Indian Daily News*, December 9.

We have been informed that the Secretary of State has engaged the services in England of Doctor Hugh F. S. Warth and of Mr. J. W. Falk for employment in the Salt Department in Oude under the Government of India. They were to have left Southampton on the 18th October last.—*Ibid.*

Divorce Case.—A divorce suit has been filed in the High Court in which a gentleman named Atkinson applies for a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery. From among other individuals the suitor selects Mr. H. M. C. Kelly, deceased, as the co-respondent. No defence will be entered.—*Madras Mail.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1865.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/1 13/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/1 11/16	"
3	do.	1/1 5/8	"
2	do.	1/1 9/16	"
1	do.	1/1 1/2	"
On demand		1/1 7/16	"
On Scotland		1/1 7/16	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/1 7/16 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6	do.	4
Do. 12	do.	5
Do. 24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00, 00
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

London Bankers.—The London and County Bank.

Board of Directors.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingtone & Co.
R. E. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

Head Office—Hongkong.

Chief Manager—Victor Kresser, Esq.

Branches and Agencies.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.

London.

Bombay Agency.

The Bank grants drafts at current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafs payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

Interest

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows :—

12 Months	6	per cent per annum.
6 "	5	do. do.
4 "	3	do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

Correspondents—
GRINDLAY & Co., London.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, 24 lbs. 8-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, two highly finished PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 8 and 12 Horse Power. On view at the Prince of Wales' Press Company's premises at Colaba.—For full particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1869.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, 3, NESBIT LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A second-hand light self-driving pony phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.
A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.

Just landed.

A neat and light English-built Buggy, on C. springs, by R. Neas, Liverpool.
A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.
A first-class Clarence, by Neas, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

Four second-hand Dog-carts.
A nearly new single horse four-seated Phaeton with moveable shutters.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.
An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 first-rate miniature brougham by Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton, painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain, by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C. springs, by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth, painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Benman and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Litters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C. springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 10th December, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 5, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Herrn's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

IMPORTANT to PRINTERS. Best American POTASH in earthen Jars of 56 lbs. each. J. NEUBERG.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES of the following sizes :—
26 by 36, 22 by 24, 21 by 30, 24 by 32, 22 by 28, 19 by 25, 18 by 25, 18 by 24, 16 by 24, 16 by 22, 15 by 21. J. NEUBERG.

PRINTING MATERIALS.
Red Printing INK.
A large PAPER CUTTING MACHINE of the most improved construction.
MILLBOARD CUTTING MACHINE. J. NEUBERG.

FABER'S OFFICE PENCILS.
Do. INK and PENCIL ERASERS.
De la Rue's best SEALING WAX. J. NEUBERG.

COLOURED CARD BOARDS. J. NEUBERG.

TRACING LINEN. J. NEUBERG.

BEST ENGLISH BAR SOAP.
Rs. 28 per cwt.
Rs. 1-4-0 per Bar.
Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

RACKET KIT,
BY BLUCK, WILSON, AND JEFFRIES.
Treacher and Company, Limited, are the sole Agents for Bluck's superior and well known Racket Bat.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs. a.
A complete Racket Kit, consisting of Bat, Ball, and Shoes, in mahogany case, with lock	35	0 40 0
Racket Bats, superior	13	0 14 8
Do. Boots, of size, per pair	from 10	0 to 14 0
Do. Balls, the Best	per doz. 2	0 2 8
Do. Presses, to keep the Bat in proper shape, and preserve the gut from rats	6	0 7 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BREECH LOADING CARTRIDGE CASES.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Nos. 12, 14 and 16, CENTRAL FIRE, or PIN, Reduced to, per thousand	36	0 40 0

SPORTING REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE, AS USUAL, BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Mr. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, in announcing his return to the direct personal supervision of the establishment, begs to return his best thanks to the numerous VISITORS to the Hill for their continued patronage. He trusts by strict and constant attention to their wishes that he may receive a merit their support.

The Hotel is fully furnished with first-class Wines, Beers, &c. &c. J. C. PINTO.

Matheran, 9th Dec. 1869.

TOONGAR HILL HOTEL.—Mr. PHILIP DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the TOONGAR HILL HOTEL, begs to intimate to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN VISITORS that the above Hotel will be OPENED from the 20th instant. The Bungalow commands a very good view, and has spacious Rooms. His attention to the comfort of the Visitors, and the superior Liquors that will be supplied to them at moderate charges, the Proprietor expects to merit the patronage of the public.

PHILIP DE SOUZA.

Toongar Hill Hotel, 6th December 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill